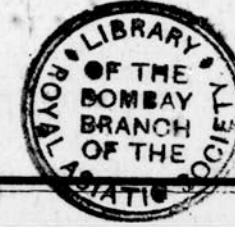




The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta



INSURE WITH
OR
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INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life & Fire.
Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD.
BOMBAY 1.

VOL. XXVII NO. 12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Japan's Plans In E. Asia Stir Up Britain

Protest Against One-Sided Denunciation Of Treaties

RESULT OF 'CLOSED DOOR' POLICY IN CHINA

Munitions Supply To Chiang Kai-Shek To Be Facilitated Through Burma & India

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, January 15.

Japan's policy which is bent on insuring permanent stability for her regime in East Asia, involving close economic cohesion has caused Britain to send a strong two-thousand-worded protest note which unconditionally rejects the method of unilateral denunciation of treaties.

Britain Will Act

I UNDERSTAND THAT IF JAPAN PURSUES THE POLICY OF "CLOSED DOOR" IN CHINA, BRITAIN INTENDS GIVING MARSHAL CHIANG-KAI-SHEK GREATER FACILITIES FOR IMPORT OF ARMS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO LASHIOKUMMING FROM BURMA.

Munitions For China

RANGOON HARBOUR WHICH HAS BEEN USED FOR THE DISCHARGE OF MUNITION CARGOES FROM BRITISH SHIPS WILL NOW BE OPENED TO SHIPS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING RUSSIA.

India's Part

IT IS ALSO CONTEMPLATED TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE TRANSPORT OF WAR MATERIALS DIRECT FROM INDIA.

BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL PROTEST TO JAPAN

LONDON, Jan. 15.

"Grave anxiety" regarding the Japanese policy in China is expressed in the strongly worded note regarding the Japanese policy which Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokio, handed to Mr. Arita.

The note says that the British Government is at a loss to understand how Prince Konoye's assurance that Japan seeks no territory and respects the sovereignty of China can be reconciled with the Japanese Government's declared intention forcibly to compel the Chinese people to accept conditions involving the surrender of their political, economic and cultural life to Japanese control, indefinite maintenance of considerable Japanese garrisons in China and virtual detachment from China of the territory Inner Mongolia. Britain is not prepared to accept or recognise changes of the nature indicated in the recent Japanese statements—utterances which are brought about by force.

Britain intends to adhere to the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and cannot agree to unilateral modification of its terms. Any modification can only be made by negotiation by all the signatories.

REFERENCE TO KONOYE'S STATEMENT

The Note alludes especially to the recent statements of Prince Konoye and says that Britain infers therefrom that Japan intends to establish a tripartite combination of Japan, China and Manchuria, in which the supreme authority will be vested in Japan, while it is assumed from one of Prince Konoye's utterances that Inner Mongolia will be subjected to an even greater degree of military control than in other parts of China. Until the outbreak of the present hostilities the beneficial effects which the Nine Power Treaty was expected to produce were steadily being realised.

IN NAME OF 'LAW AND ORDER'

Br. And Indian Troops Sent To Cuttack

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

A special troop train, carrying about 100 British and Indian other ranks under command of six British officers from Fort William, and about 90 Indian other ranks of the 4th Sappers from Roorkee left Howrah tonight for Cuttack, where they will be stationed in accordance with the decision of the Government of India for maintenance of law and order in Orissa States.

A Cuttack message states that a troop special, carrying 1/8 Punjab Regiment reached Cuttack tonight. A detachment of this Regiment will be leaving for Dhenkanal tomorrow morning, while the rest will be camping in the Old Mahratta Cantonment on the east of the Railway line at Cuttack.—A. P.

The Chinese people were maintaining and developing an effective and stable Government, and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry for all nations was bringing prosperity to China and her international trade.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent points out that in terms the Note clearly accords with the recent United States Note.

WANTED PRECISE EXPOSITION

If the Japanese Government has constructive suggestions to make regarding any multilateral agreements relating to China, Britain is ready to consider them. Meantime she reserves all the rights under the existing Treaties. The Note concludes: "If the British Government has misinterpreted the Japanese Government's intentions it would welcome a more precise exposition of Japanese conditions for terminating hostilities and of the Japanese policy towards China.—Reuter.

BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH

Fascists Out To Oppose Collections For Refugee Fund

LONDON, Jan. 15.

At a Fascist demonstration in West End to protest against theatre and cinema collections for the Baldwin Refugee Fund, cries such as "Britain for the British" were raised. There were a number of struggles resulting in two persons being injured and eight arrests being made. Extra police had been placed on duty. The injured included a press photographer, whose camera was smashed.

The occasion was the British Entertainment Industry's offer to give 10 per cent. of Saturday

Railway Satyagraha At Matunga (G. I. P.)

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night's takings in addition to making collections among audiences, to which it is stated there was a big response.

In London and home countries the fascists distributed two million pamphlets asking "Why support a fund for aliens when poverty and unemployment are rife in Britain?" Thousands more were handed out in Scotland and Midlands.—Reuter.

Paraguayan Government's Ban On Refugees

MONTEVIDEO, January 15.

Three hundred Jewish refugees arrived here with visas for Paraguay only to find that the Paraguayan Government had suddenly stopped admission to all refugees. The Uruguayan Cabinet is meeting on Monday to consider the situation. Most of the refugees have plenty of money.—Reuter.

London-Rome Friendship

Chamberlain-Mussolini Exchange Of Telegrams

ROME, January 15.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Sgr. Mussolini his warmest thanks for the welcome received in Italy, adding: "We return to England strengthened in our convictions regarding Anglo-Italian friendship, and in our hope for the maintenance of peace."

Sgr. Mussolini in the course of his reply says: "I am happy to repeat that the visit to Rome of yourself and Lord Halifax has also confirmed for me the existence of Italo-English friendship, and my faith in the maintenance of peace in accordance with justice."

Telegrams in similar terms have been exchanged by Lord Halifax and Count Ciano.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, January 15.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived back in London this afternoon and was cheered by a crowd of several thousands outside Victoria Station, and also as he drove via White Hall to Downing Street. Smiling and wearing a pink carnation and carrying the now historic umbrella, he looked bronzed and remarkably well despite a rough Channel crossing.—Reuter.

YARDLEY MAKES 126 FOR M. C. C.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

In the match between M. C. C. and Border which commenced yesterday M. C. C. were all out to-day in their first innings for 320 (Yardley who played sound and chanceless innings scored 126 which included one six and eleven fours. Wright scored 61 in 77 minutes hitting five times to the

WORLD WAR AHEAD

U. S. Asst. War Secretary On Methods Of Bullying Nations

WASHINGTON, January 15.

There is a very serious possibility of a conflagration sweeping the world, said Mr. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary for War, in a nation-wide broadcast in support of President Roosevelt's defence programme.

The Munich pact merely dramatized, he emphasized, the significance of the situation the danger of which was recognised in every other country. A bully nation for conquest always picked its spots carefully avoiding a mix-up with its equals and superiors. Reinforced defences were, therefore, imperative to enforce pro-American rights.—Reuter.

REBELS HEAD FOR BARCELONA

Advance On Other Fronts Reported

LERIDA, January 15.

Gen. Franco's military headquarters announce that both Tarragona and Reus have been completely occupied by the Nationalist forces.

Other Nationalist columns are said to have reached the mouth of the River Goya, while Nationalist troops on the Northern route to Barcelona have occupied Anglesola and reached the outskirts of Tarragona.

Another Nationalist force has entered Barcelona Province near Coloma, only 35 miles from Barcelona.—Reuter.

boundary. Chapman took four wickets for 60.

Border in their second innings scored 222 for 5 wickets at close (Evans 72 not out Dawling 60 not out).—Reuter.

Aga Khan-Mahatma Meeting

Future Of Tanganyika And Rights Of Minorities Discussed

BARDOLI, Jan. 15.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived at Bardoli this morning and was received at the station by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalini, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Miss Maniben Patel and Mr. Mahadeo Desai.

His Highness accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was taken directly to Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram in a car.

On arrival there, His Highness was given a warm reception by Congress Leaders and was led to Working Committee room where the discussion will take place. His Highness will leave for Surat this afternoon.—A. P.

Tanganyika's Future

ALTHOUGH STRICT SECRECY IS BEING MAINTAINED WITH REGARD TO THE TALKS BETWEEN H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND MAHATMA GANDHI, IT IS LEARNED, WIRES OUR SURAT CORRESPONDENT, THAT THE TALKS INCLUDED THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA.

Rights Of Minorities

IT IS ALSO UNDERSTOOD THAT MAHATMA GANDHI HAS ENTRUSTED THE DRAFTING OF RIGHTS OF MINORITIES TO H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

MAHATMA-AGA KHAN TALKS

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 15.

After arriving at Surat, H. H. the Aga Khan left for Bardoli to see Mahatma at Bardoli Ashram. H. H. explained to Mahatma the situation of Indians in Tanganyika.

It is understood that Mahatma has entrusted the Aga Khan with the drafting of rights of minorities. Strict secrecy is being observed as to the subject matter of the talks.

The Aga Khan returned at 4 p. m. and performed the opening

GANDHI-AGA KHAN CONFERENCE

Discussion Of Minority Problem

BARDOLI, Jan. 15.

His Highness the Aga Khan had a conference with Mahatma Gandhi when only Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was present. The conference was held in the Working Committee's room and lasted till 12-45 p. m.

The African Deputation Leaders, Mr. Tyebali and Mr. Hussein Nassar Shareef, were led into the conference room at 11-45 a. m. Maulana Azad joined the conference at 12 p. m. and Mr. Mahadevhai Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary, and Seth Jammalal Bajaj arrived at 12-30 p. m.

It is understood that His Highness and Mahatma had a discussion on the minority problem of India and communal unity. Later African problems were discussed.

His Highness, the Aga Khan left for Surat at 3 p. m. by special train where he performed the opening ceremony of the newly built Jamatkhana Building. On his return journey to Bombay he was given an address by the Mussalmans of Daman.

His Highness also paid a visit to Palghat Jamatkhana. He was very warmly received by Ismailies at Surat, Palghat and Daman.—A. P.

ceremony of the Khoja Jamat Khana building and left at 4-30 p. m. for Bombay.

Congress Delegates' Election Surprise

NARIMAN TOPS POLL IN "D" WARD

Polling In "A" And "G" Wards Suspended

SJT. K. F. NARIMAN HAS TOPPED THE POLL WITH 6,149 VOTES TO HIS CREDIT IN THE "D" WARD CONGRESS ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE TRIPURI CONGRESS SESSION.

So far six Socialist candidates have been elected as delegates to the Tripuri Congress. They are: Messrs. Narbhiram N. Popat (uncontested from 'B' Ward), Yusuf Meherally ('C' Ward), Ashoke Mehta and M. R. Masani ('D'), C. K. Narayanaswamy ('F') and S. S. Batilwala ('F' Ward, "Communist").

The following are the results:—

"C" WARD—FOUR SEATS

Candidate	Votes
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai	3,272
Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally (Socialist)	2,710
Mr. Manilal Sheth	2,419
Mr. Nagindas T. Master	2,370
Mr. J. S. Mahimkar (Communist)	1,171
Mr. Kameshwar Vyas	1,047
Mr. S. M. Bhat	withdrawn

"D" WARD—FIVE SEATS

Candidate	Votes
Mr. K. F. Nariman	6,149
Mr. S. K. Patil	5,550
Mr. Gunvant V. Kapadia	3,854
Mr. M. R. Masani (Socialist)	3,538
Mr. Ashoke Mehta (Socialist)	3,340
Mr. R. S. Padbadri	3,108
Mr. P. R. Lele	2,692
Mr. D. S. Babrekar	1,659
Mr. B. K. Ghosh	1,203

"E" WARD—THREE SEATS

Candidate	Votes
Mr. R. K. Achrekar	2,418
Mr. S. L. Silam	2,261
Mr. K. L. Borkar	2,259
Dr. M. R. Shetty (Royist)	1,261

"F" WARD—FOUR SEATS

Candidate	Votes
Mr. S. S. Batilwala (Communist)	4,742
Mr. B. N. Maheshwari	3,774
Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy (Socialist)	3,629
Mr. V. B. Koregaonkar	2,625
Mr. Kashiprasad Singh	2,544
Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar	1,689
Mr. L. V. Kondave	1,581

10 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 14.

Condor Airliner "Marimba" crashed in flames on Sambe hill. Ten occupants were killed.—Reuter.

SEARCHES & ARRESTS AT JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14.

The House of the British Superintendent of the War Memorial Cemetery at Ramleh, the property of the Imperial War Graves Commission, was set on fire by incendiaries. Various army units operating throughout the country in the past two days have searched over 20 Arab villages and seized a quantity of firearms.

A number of suspects has been detained.—Reuter.

First German Minister At Jeddah

BERLIN, Jan. 14.

King Ibn Saud has given assent to the appointment of the first German Minister at Jeddah. He will be Doctor Grobba and will present credentials later in the month.

Halifax At Milan

MILAN, Jan. 14.

Lord Halifax arrived en route to Geneva. He told reporters that he hoped to be able to pay another visit to Italy before long.—Reuter.

DALADIER ON FRANCE'S STAND

PARIS, Jan. 15.

"The French Government does not want to risk anything, but will yield nothing" declared M. Daladier speaking at an important meeting of the Radical Party's Executive, which passed a resolution declaring that no territorial concession could be agreed to, and if a change in the atmosphere enabled conversations to be begun, no concession infringing French sovereignty could be considered.

The meeting also carried unanimously a resolution of confidence in the Government.

M. Daladier said that the Government's policy was one of peace and national defence. Government was chary of shedding French blood but was vigilant concerning French interests. It would devote all its energy to prevent the unleashing of a conflict, which would end Western Civilisation, but would not consent to France's position or interests being threatened by force or ruse.—Reuter.

Brodie To Be Released

PRAGUE, Jan. 15.

Government decided to liberate Brodie. All charges against him have been dropped.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi-I Programme

338.6 metres (896 kc/s)
 9-0 a.m. Mukerjee, deskar. 9-5
 Gauharbai. 9-25 Sarod recital.
 Lalit. 9-30 Q. S. Zahoor. 9-10
 Master Naval. 9-25 Sarangi recital.
 9-30 Zohra Jan. 9-45 R. R. Chowdhury.
 12-0 noon Records.
 1-0 p.m. Light music. 2-0 Educational broadcast. 6-10 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 Sitar. 6-40 Zohra Jan. 7-0 For villagers. 8-0 Q. S. Zahoor. 8-15 Kalyan, by Acharya Chatur Sen Shastri. 8-30 Master Naval. 8-50 Radio orchestra, Eageshwari. 9-0 Gauharbai. 10-0 Indians abroad by Rev. C. P. Andrews. 10-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-25 Selected poems. 10-35 Light music.

Delhi-II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
 8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
 6-048 metres (4,900 kc/s)
 6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Gauharbai. 6-30 Your selections. 6-45 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-0 Master Naval. 7-20 Zohra Jan. 7-35 Claretton recital by Jeevan. 7-40 Gauharbai. 8-0 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Delhi I. 8-50 to 9-15 As in Lucknow. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 VUD Light orchestra. 10-0 As in Delhi I. 10-15 VUD Light orchestra.

Delhi-III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
 8-0 to 10-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
 31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
 6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi I. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Bombay-I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
 8-0 a.m. Records.
 12-0 noon 'Gaud' group. 12-10 Manohar Kapur. 12-25 Alap Asavari. 12-35 Tumhri Bhairavi. 12-45 Agra Gharani. 1-0 Gayaki. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Indian history, conquest 1, by Rao Sahib G. S. Sardesai. 3-50 Music. 3-55 Marathi literature. 4-15 An aside for teachers. 6-0 Melodies of south. 6-15 Nagesh Masute. 6-25 Marathi poems by Master Mohan. 6-30 for Bhumiyan. 7-30 Commercial news and talk on anti-piracy campaign. 7-45 Manohar Kapur. 8-0 Sankranti (Gujarati) by Nanalai D. Kavi. 8-15 Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur music. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Talk by P.M.C. on anti-piracy drive. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Adulteration of food by B. B. Yodh. 10-5 Radio quartet. 10-30 Doris Carroll. 10-40 Symphony concert. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay-II Programme

314 metres (9,550 kc/s)
 8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
 6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 For Children (Gujarati). 7-0 Beena recital. 7-10 Lalita Venkatram. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. also a talk by P.M.C. & Mrs. Pandit on Anti-piracy drive. 10-5 Lalita Venkatram. 10-25 Malguni on violin. 10-30 Wamanrao Padhye music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta-I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
 370 metres (810 kc/s)
 12-30 p.m. Frances Day: Soprano. 12-50 Music. 1-17 Music (Contd.) 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-45 What is News? By Sanyal. 1-55 Music. 2-5 School Broadcast (Contd.) 2-20 Their latest film hits. 5-0 For Countrywide. 6-0 Kanaklata Banerjee. 6-15 Sunil Kumar Banerjee. 6-30 Chotey Khan. 6-55 K. C. Dey.

LIGHTHOUSES BOARD MEETING ON FEBRUARY 4

NEW DELHI, January 14
 The twelfth meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Lighthouses will be held on February 4 next in the Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Captain R. M. Philby, R.N., Nautical Adviser to the Government of India, Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon of Madras, Mr. C. P. Priestley of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Madras, Messrs A. K. G. Hogg and A. B. Mallet of Messrs MacKinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay and Calcutta, respectively; Messrs M. A. Master and G. L. Mehta of Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Bombay and Calcutta, respectively; and Mr. J. P. Mehta of Bombay Steam Navigation Company—who are members of the Board—are expected to be present.

The Secretary of the Commerce Department of the Government of India, the Hon. Mr. H. Dow, or his nominee will take the chair—United Press.

Delhi-I Programme

7-20 Devatar Graas. A poem by R. Tagore. 8-3 Sarat Chandra. The Novelist. 9-10 Kendrick Norman. Bass-Baritone. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Listeners' Letters. 9-45 Jack Artin and his Orchestra.

Calcutta-II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.
 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
 5-0 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras-I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
 2-0 p.m. For High Schools. It might interest you. 2-5 Rural Problems, by B. N. Rao. M.A. 2-20 Music. 4-0 Things of Interest. (Tamil) by 'Radio Manna'. 4-5 In Bosom of Nature I India. (Tamil) by V. K. Sowrirajan. 4-20 Tamil songs by Shrimati Chandravadamnam. 5-0 Venugopala Pillai: 6-0 Kivalur Minakshisundaram Pillai: Vocal. 7-15 The Newspaper. (Tamil). By G. Parthasarathy. 7-30 (Dandikota. (Telugu). 8-30 R. K. Ramanathan: Vocal. 9-15 In Space To-night. 9-30 Balcony Scenes. 9-45 Records. 10-0 Harold Scott: Piano. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras-II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)
 2-0 p.m. to 2-30 As in Madras I.
 61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
 5-0 p.m. M. P. Bhaskara Sastri: Kalakshepam. 6-5 Character in Co-operation. (Telugu) by V. Krishna Mohan. 6-15 Light Variety. 6-30 Kumaris Lakshmi and Saraswathi Ramasubban: Vocal Duets. 7-15 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 R. K. Ramanathan: Vocal. 10-0 T. R. Rathnavelu Mugalliar: Violin.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
 5-0 p.m. Hour with villagers. 6-10 Mohammad Yakub. 6-30 Ilmas Jan. 6-50 Khyber Orchestra. 7-0 Mohammad Yakub. 7-20 Sarangi by I. Husain. 7-25 Ilmas Jan. 7-45 Two neighbours. 8-0 Sun Ri Sakhi. 8-15 Naghma-I-Rags. 8-25 Mohammad Yakub. 8-50 Ilmas Jan. 9-45 Mohammad Yakub. 10-5 Piano. Clarinet and Violin. 10-10 Ilmas Jan.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
 6-10 p.m. Multani Folk Songs. 6-30 For Countrywide. 7-15 For Children (English). 7-45 Parodies of Classics. 8-0 Inayatbai Dheruwalli. 8-20 Khambavati on the Sitar. 8-30 Bawa Ganpati of Multan. 8-40 On Sarod. Piano and Tabla. By Faiz. Ameer and Inayat. 8-45 Hamid and his Neighbours. 9-5 Inayatbai Dheruwalli. 9-45 Dance Music. 9-50 Plato and Aristotle. 10-5 Multani Folk Songs. 10-15 Airvoice Orchestra. 10-35 Film Songs.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
 5-30 p.m. Records. 6-0 Hirabai of Cawnpore. 6-25 Ghulam Shabbir. 6-45 H. M. V. Delhi Studio Orchestra. 6-50 G. N. Natu. 7-20 Radio Orchestra. Sham Kalyan. 7-30 Hirabai of Cawnpore. 8-0 Careers. (Hindustani) by Hon. Begam Altax Rasool. 8-15 Ghulam Shabbir. 8-40 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 G. N. Natu. 9-45 Ghulam Shabbir. 10-5 Bholanath. 10-15 G. N. Natu. 10-35 Hirabai of Cawnpore.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. 'In Town To-night'. 8-0 Pianoforte Recital. 8-10 B. B. C. Empire Symphony Concerts—6. 9-30 News. 9-50 Cinema Organ. 10-0 'Afternoon Revue'.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO REMOVE ILLITERACY

Bombay Government's Proposed Legislation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BROACH, January 15.

That the Bombay Government will shortly introduce a Bill called the Public Libraries Bill on the lines of the Libraries Act of England in order to give a fillip to the library movement and thereby supplement the work of liquidating illiteracy in the province was announced by Premier Kher at Anand.

The Bill will empower the local bodies to levy a small tax for the purpose of starting free public libraries. Legislation for the same purpose had been sponsored by Mr. Bahadur Bole three years ago but was not proceeded with.

The Government Bill which is now under preparation will come up at the next session of Assembly.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
 POONA, Jan. 15.
 The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature		Rainfall	
	Max	Min	Hours	Slack
Agra	76	39	—	—
Amraoti	82	60	—	—
Akola	86	59	—	—
Ahmedabad	90	66	—	—
Ahmednagar	85	57	—	—
Amhala	74	43	—	—
Alahabad	76	45	—	—
Benares	73	45	—	—
BOMBAY	86	72	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	78	55	0.7	-2.9
Bhopal	80	49	—	—
Baroda	83	57	—	—
Belgaum	85	61	1.1	-1.0
Bijapur	85	62	0.1	-1.3
Bhavnagar	89	58	—	-0.3
Calcutta	80	53	0.1	-0.8
Cawnpore	74	45	—	-0.9
Calicut	77	54	1.5	-5.3
Colombo	88	73	14.2	-4.9
Cochin	91	71	6.7	-2.0
Delhi	71	41	—	-0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	55	—	-1.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	54	—	-0.2
Indore	81	54	—	-0.8
Jhansi	78	43	—	-0.6
Jubbulpore	81	46	—	-1.3
Jaipur	74	48	—	-0.5
Karwar	89	68	1.8	-0.4
Karachi	80	59	0.2	-0.1
Khandwa	87	58	—	-1.0
Lucknow	77	42	—	-0.7
Lahore	66	41	—	-0.8
Multan	83	58	1.0	-0.4
Mysore	84	73	3.2	-17.6
Madras	87	72	1.0	-0.1
Marmagao	87	65	0.1	-0.8
Malegaon	83	71	2.1	-1.6
Mangalore	83	54	—	-1.5
Nagpur	81	54	—	-1.5
Patna	61	40	1.0	-0.3
Peshawar	90	58	0.3	-0.9
Poona	89	69	10.1	+6.0
Ratnagiri	90	71	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	90	59	—	-0.2
Sholapur	85	68	—	-1.6
Surat	94	67	—	-0.3
Trichinopoly	84	67	4.3	-4.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Jan. 15.
 The western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain on snow in north Baluchistan and Kashmir and a few light falls in north West Frontier province. A few light showers occurred in southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sonamarg 3 inches, Dras 2. Fort Blair, Srinagar, Quetta and Kalat quarter each. 2.0.

Temperatures remained above normal in Baluchistan.—A. P.

HELPING LITIGANTS & MONEYLENDERS

Bihar Govt.'s Plans For Regulating Transactions
 PATNA, January 15.
 As doubts have arisen in regard to the validity of certain provisions of the Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1938, the Government are bringing forward another measure to repeal those provisions and provide for regulation of moneylending transactions in Bihar.

The statement of objects and

HEALTH OF BOMBAY PROVINCE

Cholera On Decline For Week Ending Jan. 7.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

CHOLERA

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 32 attacks and 12 deaths. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (15 cases) and 7 deaths against 8-4 in addition to 3 cases and one death of the last week which were reported during this week; Nasik (3-1 against 2-1); East Khandesh (6-2 against 8-1 in addition to 2 cases and 3 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week) and Sholapur (3-2 against 8-2 in addition to 11 cases and 1 death of the last week which were reported during this week).

Cholera is generally on the decline in the Province. Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 1,678.

PLAGUE

Four cases and 4 deaths due to plague were reported during the week. These cases were from Dharwar District (3 cases and 2 deaths against 2-2 in addition to 1 case of the last week which was reported during this week); and Belgaum (1-2 against 4-3 in addition to 2 cases and 1 death of the last week which were reported during this week).

The medical officers on cyanide fumigation in Dharwar and Satara districts under Government control fumigated rat holes in 117 houses, in 3 villages. Similar operations were carried out in Pandharpur town by the Municipal staff.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 506.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—Satara 31-2; Nasik 27-2; East Khandesh 26-5; Ratnagiri 18-1; Poona 12-1; Kaira 9-0; Ahmednagar 7-2; Sholapur 3-0 and Bombay City 2-2. Total 135 attacks and 15 deaths against 64-9 in the previous week in addition to 74 cases and 8 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week.

reasons of the Bill which are published in an Extraordinary Gazette to-day says:—

"Sections 11, 16 and 17 of the Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1938, have been declared to be void by certain decisions of the Patna High Court. This has given rise to difficulties and uncertainties which are likely to cause hardships to litigants and debtors as well as moneylenders. This Bill is intended to remove these difficulties and uncertainties. It repeals and re-enacts those sections of the Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1938, which have been held to be void or about the validity of which there may be some doubt in view of the said decisions of the High Court. Opportunity has been taken to make such improvements as have been considered absolutely necessary in order to bring out their intention more clearly."

The Bill stands in the name of Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister, and will be moved at the session of the Bihar Assembly commencing on January 16.—A.P.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
 Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chennai)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
 Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Katihar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
(Mon. Sat.)		
The Flying Racer Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Racer, Surat	10 38	18 45
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Katihar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 35	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON-BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuji and Ahmedabad.
 Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 9 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)-LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuji and Karachi.
 Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)-COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
 Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)-SINGAPORE

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m. AUSTRALIA-BOMBAY (via Calcutta) Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)-HONGKONG

CHINA AND JAPAN
 Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG-BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY-KATHIAWAR

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Forbhudor.
 Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

PLYMOUTH M. P.G. COMPETITION

Due to public demand and the fact that many Coupons have not been received, although Money Order have come to hand, we are prolonging the Competition until 8 p.m. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

THE MOTOR CAR AGENCY,
 Sandhurst Bridge, BOMBAY.

ONLY FOR THE MARRIED.

CONCEPTO—

An effective remedy for sterility and childlessness. Thoroughly tried by a German Doctor. Those homes which are without children must try this. 2 Tablets (generally sufficient for a case) price Rs. 5/-.

SPERMIN

For Birth Control. Most reliable German preparation manufactured by Spermin Laboratorium, Dresden. Price —12 in a tube Re. 1, 24 in a tube Re. 1-12/-.

STENO'S MENSTRUATION PILLS.

(Extra Strong). Sure remedy in cases where menstruation is scanty or is totally stopped. In Edinburgh they are known as "Scot Pills." They are not recommended in cases of pregnancy as they contain some strong ingredients which might cause abortion. Price each phial of 24 pills Rs. 2/-.

RENTO—

For people of low vitality to regain the same forceful strength of youth. Price 12 in a tube Rs. 1-8/-, 24 in a tube Rs. 2-8/-.

SPERTON CREAM—

If you are not satisfied with your married life try it once and use it ever. It is only for outward application. Price Rs. 2/- per tube.

SELLING WITH ALL IMPORTANT DRUG STORES.

Local Agents:—

Agra
 Ahmedabad
 Ajmer
 Allahabad
 Baroda
 Bombay
 Benares
 Calcutta
 Delhi
 Dehra Dun
 Jaipur
 Jullundur City
 Lahore
 Lucknow
 Meerut City
 Muttra
 Madras
 Nagpur

Apply for local agencies in areas not represented to:—

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THE
 "JEWEL"
 OF ALL
 REPUTED OILS
 IS

 COCOLA
 SCENTED HAIR OIL
 Jewel of India
 Calcutta.

Here's Healthy Sport and Pleasure!

2nd WINTER MEETING.
 4th DAY SATURDAY 21st January.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL IN STATE ON THE RACE COURSE

The cheapest and most comfortable racing in the world

PLEA FOR TRADE TREATY WITH UNITED STATES

What Indian Businessmen Want Is Not A Trade 'Pact' Or Agreement

LAHORE. Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India Chamber of Commerce of America returned to Lahore on Thursday morning after visiting Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Calcutta.

Mr. Singh has been touring India to create public interest so that negotiations could soon be taken in hand for an early conclusion of a Trade Treaty between India and the United States. AT CALCUTTA.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Singh said, "I am very much satisfied with the interest evinced by various parties whom I met during my tour and I feel greatly encouraged. In Calcutta I met the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce before whom I placed some salient points of this question. The members showed a very clear conception of the question. In the concluding remarks, Sir Ardeskar R. Dalal, who presided over the meeting, said that it was evident that the question of having a Trade Treaty with America was of great importance and that their Chamber will approach the Government of India on the subject at the earliest opportunity. Sir Ardeskar added that inasmuch as, in all probability, the proposed trade pact between India and Britain will be concluded before long, the Government of India should now be in a position to pay full attention to this matter. Mr. Singh also met Mr. J. C. White, the American Consul-General in Calcutta who told him that as far as he thought the United States Government will have sympathetic attitude towards this question.

WHAT JAWAHAR SAID.

In Allahabad Mr. Singh had a long talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose reaction was that "undoubtedly a trade treaty with the United States, which would eliminate the existing difficulties of Indian businessmen visiting America would be most desirable." Mr. Singh added, "Pandit Nehru who is so very much aware of the conditions that obtain in foreign countries and who realizes the full significance and the importance of commercial relations with foreign countries evinced keen knowledge and interest in the subject. Pandit Nehru has given Mr. Singh a letter for Sri Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly and Mr. Singh has no doubt that the Congress party in the Assembly will pursue this question in the Assembly.

GOVT'S MOVE.

In Delhi Mr. Singh met the Hon. Mr. H. D. D. and Mr. N. R. Pillai, Secretary and Joint Secretary of

the Department of Commerce. Mr. Dow informed Mr. Singh that the Government of India were considering in consultation with His Majesty's Government whether a treaty of Commerce and Navigation could be negotiated with the Government of the United States, of America. In Delhi Mr. Singh also met the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and was given assurance that the Federation will take this question up in its next meeting, which is expected to be held some time in February in Karachi.

WANTED TREATY.

Concluding Mr. Singh said: "In view of the fact that the Government of India are already considering this question and with the interest that has been aroused in the commercial circles and the support that has been promised by the various Indian Chambers of Commerce, I have no doubt that before long a Trade Treaty will be concluded with the Government of the United States. However, there is one point that I want to make clear. Our Chamber is not advocating or asking for a Trade Agreement or a Trade pact with America, but for a trade treaty, which is technically known as Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. There is a definite distinction between a Trade agreement and a Trade Treaty. The former usually recognises the principle of barter, regulation of quotas and shuffling of tariffs. While the latter does not go into any such 'bargaining' but is more or less based on the principle of 'most favoured nation.' And I am assured that by signing of such a trade treaty with the United States the Indian businessmen, as citizens of a treaty-signing nation, will be able to enter the United States as Treaty merchants and will be able to live and reside in the United States, for indefinite periods, or what is technically known, 'the duration of their status.'

RELIEF FOR JOBLESS

Society Formed At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, January 13. With a view to help unemployed persons and to find possible ways and means for their employment, a society known as the "Unemployment Relief Society" has been formed at Lucknow. The Committee among other things, will attempt to organise charity funds by arranging charity shows of films, demand from the Government relief of doles for the unemployed and further fight for their rights in the Councils, Municipalities, Assemblies and District Boards.—United Press.

Sadhus Sentenced

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15. Four Sadhus have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for rioting and causing hurt to two other Sadhus, by Mr. Wasi Ahmed Kirmani, First Class Magistrate. It appears that the four Sadhus on the morning of May 19, armed themselves with lathis and "chintas" and entered the "sargat" of Mahant Tribeni Dass and assaulted the Mahant and his chela.—United Press.

Socialists To Train Workers

PATNA, Jan. 15. The Bihar Socialist Party has decided to organise a School of politics and Workers Training, from April 3, at Sonapur. In admitting students, whose number will be restricted to 250, preference would be given to those who are working among the masses through Congress Committees, Kisan Sabhas, Trade Unions, Youth League and the Socialist Party in the province.—United Press.

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS



DEMAND FOR OUTLAWS

Utmanzai Tribe To Try Offenders Before Jirga

BANU. Janikhel and Bakkakhel clans of the Utmanzai tribe of the settled District have been ordered by the Political authorities to produce the outlaws of their clan. These instead of being tried in courts of justice would appear before a Jirga of their own tribe. Consequently 18 outlaws, original residents of the British territory, were produced in the village of Malik Sherjan Khan Bakkakhel. The Deputy Commissioner and the Political Tahsildar saw these outlaws yesterday. After furnishing bails to appear and abide by the decision of the Jirga of their own tribe, they will be produced before the Jirga, and their cases decided according to custom. The political tahsildar left for the spot yesterday with a petition writer.—A.P.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE IN U. P.

Several Offenders Get Their Deserts

LUCKNOW. Fifty-seven complaints of corruption were inquired into in the U.P. up to the end of November by the Anti-corruption Officer according to statement laid on the table in reply to a question in the Assembly. RESULTS OF INQUIRY. In the Police Department a complaint against a gazetted officer was not proved. While a circle Inspector was transferred as the result of an inquiry. Action was taken against a Sub-Inspector (one being dismissed) and inquiry is pending in the case of four. Complaints against five Sub-Inspectors were not proved. One Head Constable was dismissed and five constables reduced. Inquiry is pending against two constables and an office clerk has been dismissed. In the Excise Department one Inspector was dismissed and the complaint against another was not proved. In the Soldiers' Board one clerk and one peon were dismissed, while another peon was being prosecuted. IN REVENUE DEPARTMENT. In the Revenue Department complaints were made against four Tehsildars. Of these one was dismissed, two were being tried departmentally and the complaint against one was not proved. Action is also being taken against one Muharrir and one Amir, while a peon has been dismissed. The pension of an ex-accountant of the Public Works Department has been reduced as the result of inquiry. In the jail department one warder and one clerk have been dismissed while cases are pending against two jailors. A Health Officer and two clerks are being tried by the Public Health Department and complaints against an Agricultural Engineer and an Assistant Agricultural Engineer were not proved.—A.P.

COVERING A distance of forty miles the ministers arrived at Anand where the premier inaugurated the All-Gujarat Second Library Conference and opened the Vithalbhai Patel block of Charitra Education Society's High School. He said in the course of a speech, there was need for overhaul in secondary education so that students passing the seventh standard may take to something better than mere quill driving. The present system of education, he said, tended to create two distinct classes. A person with knowledge of reading and writing considered himself a member of the educated class and looked down upon his illiterate village brethren. There were thus two

distinct categories namely, educated and uneducated. To add to this were persons with foreign education who considered themselves superior and different from all the rest. It was necessary to impart education that did not encourage this mentality. The Premier also referred to the need for free Public Libraries to give impetus to adult education and hoped library movement in Gujarat would help in spreading literacy. He referred to the library bill which Government intended sponsoring to help the movement. The second need of hour was for the right type of books for villagers. Most writers did not take the psychology of the villagers into account while writing books for them.

RECEPTION AT RAS. The most impressive reception so far accorded to the ministers in typically rural settings was at Ras, a well-known village which forfeited 2,400 acres of land during the no tax campaign and which, due to achievements of the Bombay Ministry is to receive back every inch of the forfeited land by the end of the month. 7,000 villagers, who had lit their houses with Indian lamps as on Diwali days took the Ministers in a torch-light procession to the accompaniment of pipe music. Later the ministers addressed a public meeting at the dead of night. In the village street hundreds of peasants from the neighbourhood were squatting on the roads. There was pin-drop silence as the Ministers entered the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai speaking first said Ras having given a lead to the rest of India in the country's fight for freedom did not need to be told anything about Congress ideals. While losing lands during the no-tax campaign, the peasants of Ras had shown remarkable courage and forbearance. Mr. Morarji hoped they would show humility and the same forbearance now when their lands were being returned. It was necessary that they should not bear a grudge against any one who might have had a hand in depriving them of their lands.

Mr. Kher in an inspiring address to the peasants said their sacrifice in the name of their country was greatest since lands forfeited from Ras amounted to half of those forfeited in the whole of Gujarat. Ras would get back its lands shortly but this would not amount to Swaraj. There was considerable work ahead. The Premier hoped Ras would once again give a lead to India when the signal for action would be given.

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Kher And Morarjee Meet Ras Peasants

LAME GIRL EARNS RS. 40 A YEAR BY PLYING CHARKHA

(From Our Special Correspondent) BROACH, Jan. 15. One of the most touching incidents during the ministers' tour in Gujarat occurred in a village called Matar in Anand Taluka on the fourth day of the tour bringing into bold relief conditions prevalent in rural tracts and also proving genuine sympathy of Congressmen for the Harijan cause. Before entering Matar Premier Kher heard that Caste Hindu villagers had started boycott of the Harijans because the latter insisted on sending their children to the only village school. The boycott consisted in refusing to sell articles of daily need to the Harijans and in not giving them any employment.

Caste Hindu villagers who were eagerly looking forward to the arrival of Premier Kher and Mr. Morarji Desai were taken by surprise when ministers refused to take garlands from them because of the injustice meted out by the Hindus to the Harijans. The Premier further told the caste Hindus "We are anxious to see Harijan brethren though you have chosen to boycott them". It was touching sight to see the innocent Harijans receiving the ministers with tears of joy.

LAME GIRL EARNS RS. 40 A YEAR. At the next village Chhalada the premier was presented with fine yarn spun by a lame girl, who as an adept spinner earns Rs. 40 a year thus proving what a boon the Charkha can be to poverty-stricken rural tracts. After visiting Karamsad, the birth place of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Ministers addressed a meeting of 8,000 villagers at Chhalada which was presided over by the Premier. The Premier commended the work of the villagers and hoped their efforts would not relax in future.

LIBRARY CONFERENCE AT ANAND

Covering a distance of forty miles the ministers arrived at Anand where the premier inaugurated the All-Gujarat Second Library Conference and opened the Vithalbhai Patel block of Charitra Education Society's High School. He said in the course of a speech, there was need for overhaul in secondary education so that students passing the seventh standard may take to something better than mere quill driving. The present system of education, he said, tended to create two distinct classes. A person with knowledge of reading and writing considered himself a member of the educated class and looked down upon his illiterate village brethren. There were thus two

C. C. I. ALL OUT FOR 292 RUNS

Naomal Remains Unbeaten With 88

(From Our Correspondent.) NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

The overnight not-outs Ranbir Singhji and Thakarsey resumed batting in the bowling of C. S. Nayudu and Hazare. After three overs a double change was rung. C. K. and Mushtak Ali taking over provided immediate success, Mushtak Ali shattering Thakarsey's stump by well pitched half-break.

Amarnath was cheered by the huge concourse, when he came out for batting. At 12 noon more than 15,000 people were within the stand. Amarnath took 10 minutes to open his account and Nayudu made another double change bringing himself and Hazare back but Amarnath greeted this change with a powerful hit to square boundary. Ranbir Singhji who was playing confidently with a straight bat went into C.S.' trap by playing forward and missed it where Hindlekar smartly removed the balls. Ranbir Singhji was at the wicket for 90 minutes and scored 32 runs in a convincing manner.

Naomal joined Amarnath played in a holiday mood and lifted C. K. twice but P. R. Naidu did not try the first catch and dropped the second when he was 15. Amarnath clicked the ball behind the stumps off Hazare and was held by Hindlekar when he had added 17 runs.

Indravijaya Singhji joined the skipper and Naomal greeted the skipper with a hit to the ropes off C. S. sending 100 at 12-40 p.m. Resuming after lunch C. S. was bowling magnificently and Indravijaya Singhji was at sea. Hindlekar who had not given a single bye conceded 4 runs. There was an inswinger from C. S. who believed it had removed the balls but Indravijaya

Singhji was saved by luck as the balls were not dislodged. In the next over C. S. smartly held him in his bowling jumping yards high by his left hand. It was really a spectacular catch. Havewalla joined and started playing hitting all round the wicket. He lifted C. S. and Mushtak Ali over the ropes. In his stay of 60 minutes he scored 52, which contains 2 sixers and 5 boundaries. The sixth wicket partnership added 92 runs to the total before he was smartly snapped at second slip by Zahurrahmad off C. K. Before adjourning for tea C. K. tried Zahurrahmad and Lateel, the C. P. talents, because the crowd had demanded them persistently for 3 overs.

Harris and Naomal came together but Harris was sent back clean bowled by Hazare. Mubarak who came next indulged in blind hitting was stumped off C. S. Rajjee came for the last wicket partnership. Naomal, who was at the wicket for 150 minutes tried to complete his century but Rajjee failed to assist him being snapped in the first slip by Mushtak off Hazare. In the two days' play Rajjee got the first duck. Naomal played patient innings. His cutting and driving was superb. He remained not out with 88. India innings completed at 4-50 p.m. for 292 runs.

SCORES: C. C. I. XI. Meherhomji c C. S. Nayudu b 6 Hazare 13 Mankad b Hazare 13 Ranbir Singhji st. Hindlekar b C. S. 32 Thakarsey b Mushtak Ali 7 Amarnath c Hindlekar b Hazare 32 Naomal not out 88 Indravijaya Singhji c and b

Mr. Kher in an inspiring address to the peasants said their sacrifice in the name of their country was greatest since lands forfeited from Ras amounted to half of those forfeited in the whole of Gujarat. Ras would get back its lands shortly but this would not amount to Swaraj. There was considerable work ahead. The Premier hoped Ras would once again give a lead to India when the signal for action would be given.

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CLEAN-UP AT LAHORE

Campaign Started By Assembly Opposition Leader

LAHORE, January 15. A clean-up campaign to make Lahore brighter and cleaner was inaugurated this morning by Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Opposition leader in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and Miss Muriel Lester in the presence of a large crowd. Armed with brooms and buckets, the leaders paraded the streets attended by a band and swept the dirtiest lanes in the city and cleaned the drains as well. The ostensible purpose of the campaign was to rouse the civic conscience of the people and draw the attention of the Municipal Administrator to the deplorable state of sanitation in Lahore—United Press.

SUPPORT TO HINDU ENDOWMENTS BILL

BANNU. The Banu Congress Committee at a meeting held under the presidency of Khan Maqsood Khan Khan Pleader, unanimously resolved that "the committee lends its wholehearted support to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill of Dr. C. C. Ghosh, M.L.A. and considers its early passage into law to be necessary."—A.P.

C. S.	30
Havewalla c Zahurrahmad b	52
C. K.	10
Harris b Hazare	10
Mubarak st. Hindlekar b C. S.	15
Rajji c Mushtak Ali b Hazare	0
Extras	17
Total	292

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

C. K. Nayudu 1 for 65.
Hazare 5 for 69.
C. S. Nayudu 3 for 93.
Mushtak Ali 1 for 33.
The Home team will start its second innings to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

C. P. vs Punjab (2 singles)
U. P. vs Bengals (2 singles and 1 doubles).

INTER-PROVINCIAL LAWN TENNIS

PUNJAB BEATS C. P.

Iftikar Ahmed's Good Display. The best match played on Sunday evening at the Brabourne Stadium in the Inter-Provincial Lawn Tennis Tournament was the doubles fixture between Punjab and C. P.—Iftikar Ahmed and Prem Pandhi (U.P.) vs Jimmie M. Mehta and M. V. Deo (C.P.) the former pair winning by 6-8, 6-2, 6-2.

It was an even contest in the first set till 12 games were over (6-6). Thereafter Jimmie Mehta after taking his service game took the service game of Iftikar thus winning the set for the C. P.

The other two sets were won by the Punjab pair, who yielded in all 4 games only during the rest of the play 6-2, 6-2.

Iftikar's services, drop-shot, and drives were remarkable and decisive during the latter stage and were responsible for Punjab's victory. Jimmie Mehta was quite good at his placings and cross court shots. It should be said the stamina and drive of the Punjab players succeeded in the encounter.

In the two singles matches between C. P. and Punjab, the result was even. Iftikar Ahmed (Punjab) beat M. V. Deo (C.P.) 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. J. M. Mehta (C.P.) beat Prem Pandhi (Punjab) 6-2, 6-4.

In the other tie of singles between U. P. and Bengal, the former was the victor in both the matches.

Ghous Mohamad (U.P.) beat Madan Mohan (Bengal) 6-2, 6-4. Y. Singh (U.P.) beat Dilip Bose (Bengal) 6-2, 6-4.

Why DO DOCTORS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD PRESCRIBE DR. DEBAT'S INOTON

Because IT CURES All SKIN DISEASES

WHERE ALL REMEDIES HAVE FAILED OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS

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WHY SPEND MORE MONEY For WATER? INSTALL MYERS PUMP

TO-DAY, COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC, NO OVERHEAD TANK NECESSARY. SUITABLE FOR ANY DEPTH. DELIVERS FRESH WATER ANY MOMENT AT DESIRED HEIGHT. WHITE OR RING FOR PARTICULARS.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 11, 1935
Muslim: Jilad 24, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 13, 1308
Hightide: 8-40; 20-29
Lowtide: 3-33; 15-13
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 22m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, January 17

Haj Committee at 5 p.m. Head Police Office.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH
BHARUCHA (MOWDAWALA)—Scouter Pirosha Ardeshir Bharcha (Mowdawal) (of 9th, 10th and 11th and 43rd Bombay Scout Troops) elder brother of Dinkar, died of heart failure on Saturday. Funeral took place at Durgawadi, Upper Bangli, on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. (R. T.) (English and Scouting papers please copy.)

SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN MANDIR
Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir a lecture on Bhagavad Gita will be delivered by Shri Durgashanker Master to-day (Monday) at 4-15 p.m. in the Fellowship School Assembly Hall.
The free, popular Sanskrit classes will be held in the morning as usual.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
We have received the following:—
A wall calendar from the Koproan Chemical Co., a wall calendar from Gobhai Publicity Studio, a wall calendar from D. R. Chemical works, and a wall calendar from Norton and Co.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S LECTURE
Under the auspices of the Association Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., will deliver a lecture on "The share of the Parsi community in the economic development of the country" at Green's Restaurant, on Monday at 6-15 p.m. Sir Cowaji Jehangir, M.L.A., (Central) will preside.

DR. NARAYAN RAO FOR CORPORATION
Dr. U. R. Narayan Rao, L.C.P.S., has been adopted a candidate for election to the Corporation from Ward No. (42) by the Poor People's Party.

POSTAL NOTICE
The restriction imposed on the booking of insured articles for and from the Bhamburda and Ghatkopar sub-offices (Bhamburda H. O.) and their branch offices in the Bihar and Orissa Circle has since been withdrawn.

POSTAL NOTICES
Super-scribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Monday, the 16th instant.
Super-scribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Monday, the 16th instant.
Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s. "Orizades" via Madras and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

Eighth Eloquent Week

New Theatre's Greatest Musical of the Year:

THE STREET SINGER
Starring: SAIGAL & KANAN
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.
MINERVA

GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF THE BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Sgt. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE has kindly consented to preside. KUMARI LEELE ROW, of Continental fame, (1st appearance on Indian Stage).

MIRA DEVI, of International fame.
SUKHENDU DUTT.
KUMARI ROMILLA SHROFF in Ancient Indian Classical Dances.
KUMARI SHREELA PANDIT.
PANDIT OMKANATH will sing his famous Bande Matram songs.
Also OTHER LOCAL TALENTED ARTISTS in Pandita KSHAMA ROWS.

"A MOMENT'S LAPSE"

RATES:—Rs. 100; 25; 15; 10; 7-8; 5; 3; 2.
TICKETS AVAILABLE FROM:—Capitol Cinema; P. J. Hindu Gym; Bombay Bullion Merchants' Assn.; Sheikh Memon St.; Mulraj Karsondas; Share Bazar; Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction; Mahatma Sanj Grisha, Pare; Kartulal Parekh, Pare House, New Queen's Road.

CAPITOL CINEMA

TUESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1939 AT 6-30 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mysterious Mr. Moto". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dunira-Kya-Hai". Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"If I were King". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hard to Get". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret of a Treasure Island". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamama". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Rance". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brambachiari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Waltz". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Royal Divorce". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Cracker Jack". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PIAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.
REGAL—"Straight, Place and Show". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Mr. X". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Raggar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WESTERN INDIA BLENDED

GENUINE GHEE CO.
Mr. A. M. Livingstone, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and Prof. Athavale of the Cawnpore Institute of Science and Technology paid a visit to the Ghee grading station of the Western India Blended Ghee Co., Ltd., situated at Sewri, on Sunday.
They were received and shown round the laboratory, and the working of the refinery, and the method of refining Ghee were explained to them by the Company's technical adviser, Prof. Bannerji of the Bangalore Institute of Science. They expressed satisfaction with the arrangements and wished success to the Company which is the pioneer concern in the venture to supply pure Ghee to the public in the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

L. S. G. Institute

The Chairman of the Local Self-Government Institute writes:—
A General Meeting of the L. S. G. D. Diploma-holders of the Local Self-Government Institute will be held in the Office of the Institute on Saturday the 21st instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to consider and adopt the constitution of the proposed L. S. G. D. Diploma-holders' Association submitted by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose by the General Meeting of the diploma-holders on the 15th November 1938. All diploma-holders are requested to attend.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Governor of Bombay inspected the L. M. T. Groups of the Bombay Light Patrol at Vakola.

Lady Lumley presided at a Meeting of the Governing Body of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council at Government House.
Major R. G. Proby and Mr. Proby lunched at Government House.

Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, will leave for Bardoli on Tuesday, January 17 and will return to Bombay the next morning.

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home and Legal Affairs, will leave for Surat on January 23 for a tour in the District and will return to Bombay on January 28.

PLEA FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Interference In "G" Ward Congress Voting And Its Sequel

Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas, Meowal Shitala Prasad, Rajaram Pandey, Nagesh Shinal, Tajuddin Almeri and G. Adhikari, candidates at the B. P. C. C. elections in the "G" Ward, which took place on Sunday last have issued the following statement:—
At about 4 p.m. there was a great deal of confusion on account of insufficient accommodation. It became almost impossible to get the voters their voting papers. At this time it was reported to us that one of the candidates and his supporters were standing behind three clerks and getting them to issue voting papers freely to only such persons as they instructed. On being informed about this we immediately went to the place near the screen, which was behind the place fixed for polling clerks where this was happening and some of us personally saw that the report was true. This was immediately reported to the Polling Officer who took charge of three books from the hands of the three polling clerks. He also caught one person who, we are informed, was one of the candidates supporters, with one whole book of voting papers. The Polling Officer under the circumstances stopped the elections. We therefore request that disciplinary action should be taken against both the candidate and his supporter.

Lectures On "Modern Japan"

Dr. N. N. Godbole, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D. (Berlin), Professor of Industrial Chemistry, Hindu University, Benares, will deliver, under the auspices of the University of Bombay, a course of 3 lectures on "Modern Industrial Expansion of Japan" (with lantern slides) in the Lecture Room No. 2 of the Royal Institute of Science, Fort, Bombay, on the 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1939, commencing at 6 p.m. each day.
V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law Vice-Chancellor of the University, will preside over the first lecture on the 16th January.

Radiogram Music

With reference to the radiogram music rendered in (1) Victoria Gardens; (2) Chowpatty Bandstand; (3) Esplanade Bandstand; (4) Sir Phirozshah Mehta Garden; (5) Joseph Baptista Garden; (6) Dadar Parsi Colony and (7) King's Circle Gardens, Matunga, the Superintendent Municipal Gardens writes:—

The programmes are rendered by the companies on certain fixed lines. The most important being that the programme is of 3 hours duration consisting of half European and half Indian musical items. So far the Indian and European periods were equally divided and alternated. It has now been found that it will be more convenient if the first half is Indian music and the second half European music and this method will be followed everywhere, except in the King's Circle Gardens where only Indian music will be relayed. Further I request the public that if any changes are desired or complaints are to be made they should be made in writing to the Superintendent, Municipal Gardens (and not to the performers) who will immediately take steps to rectify the same as far as possible in the future.

Popular Science Lectures

Courses of illustrated lectures on science are a feature of the intellectual life of many cities. A famous example is the annual series of Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution in London. The suggestion was made that a similar course should be started in Bombay. Accordingly the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association has arranged a series of lectures by Dr. H. J. Taylor, Ph.D. (Cantab.), Prof. Wilson College.

There will be three lectures on "The Air Around Us" on successive evenings of January 23, 24 and 25 at 6-30 p.m. each day at Wilson College. Lectures will be amply illustrated by lantern slides and experimental demonstrations. A special fee of Re. 1/- will be charged and admission cards will be issued to those who enrol for the course. Enrolment can be made at the office of the Association, Cama Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. It is hoped that the public will take advantage of this opportunity.

Congress Candidates For Corporation From Ward No 7



Mohanlal Maganlal Desai

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, B.A., LL.B., is a leading criminal lawyer of eminence and an old city citizen. Mr. Desai is associated with the Congress since 1910-11 and was selected as a candidate from "C" ward when late Mr. Vithal Patel launched the Nationalist party in the city Municipality. He has been ever since always returned by his constituency.

A Member of the Standing Committee for over ten years and its Chairman once, he has gained considerable experience of the municipal administration of the Municipality.

Mr. Desai was a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust for 5 years and when the two institutions were amalgamated, he was elected as the first Chairman of the Statutory Committee.

He had the privilege of representing the Corporation on various public institutions. Mr. Desai with his experience will prove very useful in reshaping the Municipal Policy.

Rajaram Balkrishna Raut

Mr. Rajaram Raut, a Congress Candidate from Dhobi Talao Fa-



naswadi Division is an old Congressite, having associated himself with the Congress activities

SUPPORT NATIONAL PLANNING

Patiala Official's Advice To Agriculturist Students

PATIALA, Jan. 12.
A fervent appeal to farmers in their teens to take seriously to the study of economic and social problems before them instead of launching on politics was made by Dr. Ranbir Singh Sidhu, B. Com. Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, presiding over the All-India Jat (Agriculturist) students' Conference, held at Baraut earlier in the week.

Referring to the All-India National Planning Committee he appealed to the Conference to whole-heartedly support it, and co-operate with the promoters.—A. P.

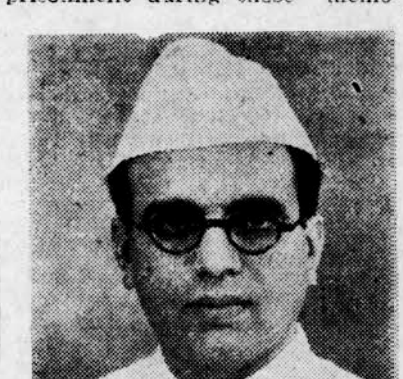
Junagad People's Meeting

A Public Meeting of the People of the Junagad State residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at Popatwadi (Kalbadevi Road) at 8-30 p.m. to protest against the repressive measures adopted by arresting some prominent leaders of the Prajamandal and also to consider and hold consultations about the present political situation in Junagad State by establishing a Junagad State Prajamandal.

Sgt. Bhulabhai Desai will preside. Among the speakers will be Sjt. Haridas Madhavdas, Sjt. Ganpatishanker Desai, Sjt. P. H. Vasavda, Sjt. Balvantray Mehta, and Ayubkhan Khalil and others.

The following are Candidates for election from Ward No. 7 (Dhobi Talao & Fanaswadi) to the Bombay Corporation:—
Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, Solicitor

Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia is a prominent Congressman of the city. He is a practising attorney and has acquired an enviable position in his profession. His adherence to the Congress cause is simply admirable. He has been a member of the B.P.C. C. for last eight years and has served the city well during the period.



Dr. M. B. Velkar is a veteran nationalist and an old Congress man. He has been a member of the City Corporation for the last 16 years, and as such can claim considerable experience of Civil administration. A disciple of the Late Mr. Tilak Dr. Velkar is a veteran fighter. As a Member of the Home Rule League deputation led by the Lokmanya to England in 1918, and of the Indian Labour League, he did good work in England.

He was the Gen. Secretary of the Congress Session in 1918. Dr. Velkar has legislative experience, too, as he was a member of the Bombay Council from 1923-1926.

He was once the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and also was connected as a member with two important public committees, viz. the Visapur Jail Inquiry Committee and the Chirner Firing Enquiry Committee in 1930.

He takes a keen interest in the industrial development of the city. He has pioneered several industrial concerns.

He has been ever since 1920. He has been ever a champion of the poor and has rendered commendable service to those who suffered during the unfortunate riots in the city.

He takes keen interest in educational progress and is conducting three elementary schools in Keshavnagar. He is the President of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal of Karjat Taluq. He claims experience of civic administration too as he was a member of Matheeran Municipality.

He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kolaba District Political Conference. Physical culture is his special subject and with his help in the main, the Shivaji Vyayam Shala in "Koli Wadi" Fanaswadi is conducted. Mr. Raut thus has interests and in this wider sphere, his experience will go a great way in contributing a valuable mite. At present, he concentrates on Congress work in Kolaba District.

TRIBAL PEOPLE FOR PROHIBITION

Assam Conference Plea For Free Education

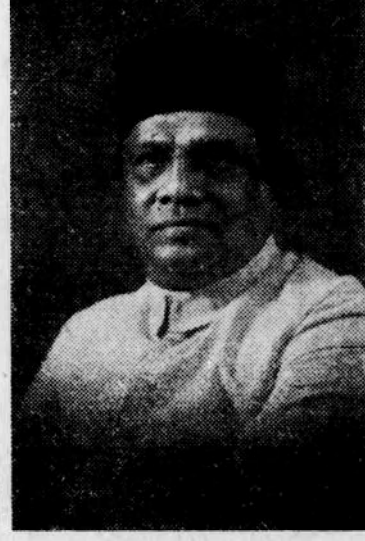
(From Our Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
That this conference is of the opinion that compulsory primary education should be introduced as early as possible and it earnestly requests the Government to formulate a scheme for rapid spread of education among the tribal people and particularly appeals to the Government to exempt tribal students from paying fees in all government and middle and high schools, colleges, and also medical and other technical institutions in the province, was the resolution adopted at a meeting of the tribal people of the province, held at Borna under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhimbor Deuri, a tribal leader. Sjt. Gopinath Bardoli, the Premier of Assam opened the conference.

The conference expressed its sense of gratitude to the generous donors Mr. Jugul Kishore Birla and Mr. A. B. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevaka Sangh for the welfare work that is being carried on amongst the tribal people and it appealed to Mr. Birla to continue his donation for at least five years more.

FOR PROHIBITION

The Conference strongly supported the provisions of the prohibition programme of the Congress Government and appealed to them to introduce complete prohibition of opium and other intoxicating drinks and drugs in the Tribal Association to organise strong propaganda for prohibition amongst the masses.

The Conference was the largest gathering of the hill tribes of the province up till today and was



Dr. M. B. Velkar

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Jethmal Narandas

Seth Jethmal Narandas is a very prominent merchant of the City and a very enthusiastic Congress Worker. Mr. Jethmal has always been a champion of the Congress cause and has rendered in the past very useful service. He was jailed in the Civil Disobedience Movement, in 1932 and



suffered a long term of imprisonment. Seth Jethmal is a great influence in the business world.

DRIVEN BY HUNGER TO LINGERING DEATH

GONDA.
Driven by poverty and hunger a half naked, middle-aged Brahmin covered himself with cow-dung cakes and set fire to them. For hours the slow fire of the cow-dung burnt charring him inch by inch till the end came after prolonged agony. Not a sound was heard during these hours while the man was slowly being scorched to death and discovery was made only too late. It is said that the poor Brahmin begged for food at the doors of the well-to-do peasants of his village for weeks, but no one took pity on him.—A.P.

Well-Known Unani Physician Leaves For Delhi

Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hal Ansari well-known Unani physician of Delhi left Bombay tonight for Delhi via Ahmedabad by the Gujrat mail to take up the place of his father Luqman-ul-Mulk Hakim Haji Hafiz Mohammad Abdul Wahab Ansari, popularly known as Hakim Nabina Sahib who has gone on "Haj" pilgrimage. A large number of friends and admirers were present at the station to see him off.

Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hal Ansari enjoys a high reputation as exponent of the Unani system and is the nephew of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari.

addressed by the Premier and another Minister, Mr. Rupnath Brahma.

PATHE

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TOM WALLS

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RONALD COLMAN
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also

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in **DAVID LLOYD'S**
STRAIGHT, PLACE and SHOW
RICHARD ARLEN-ETHEL MERRMAN

Also "MARCH of TIME"

"INSIDE THE MAGINOT LINE"

Was France prepared for war against Nazi-Germany?

METRO

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939

FASCIST INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPHANT

Mr. Chamberlain is back in his Downing Street home but all is far from well with the world. The joint-communique issued on the Anglo-Italian talks would fail to satisfy even some of the most ardent supporters of the British Premier who had hoped that Mussolini would at least be persuaded to make a declaration renouncing his claims to the French colonies, thus appeasing the present tense situations in Europe. "Major questions of moment and relations between the two empires" are said to have been examined and "the conversations were characterized by the greatest cordiality." Earlier press reports, however, have been less optimistic. The result of the visit was described as "entirely negative" while another despatch referred to "a feeling of disappointment." The "cordial tone" of the conversations notwithstanding little progress is reported to have been made "on big questions like Suez, Tunis, Spain and Armaments." While details of the talks are not revealed, Signor Mussolini is understood to have suggested that if belligerent rights are granted to General Franco he would consider further withdrawal of volunteers from Spain. What is even more significant, the Duce while leaving his claims against France still unformulated has not abated in the slightest the Italian "natural aspirations" nor modified his policy for General Franco. On the other hand Mr. Chamberlain made a veritable offer of French territory by suggesting that "Britain would be willing to use her good offices in helping to bring about an agreement if the Franco-Italian dispute were to take the course of orderly negotiations."

Axis Powers Collaborate

The lesson of the visit is obvious. The dictator, apart from arranging an "enthusiastic" public welcome—flags, banquets and cheers—for his guests, has refused to concede a single point. On every single issue Mussolini's stand remains the same. On the other hand, the British Premier has as usual been wobbling at every step, ready to make any concession, "convinced of the others' sincere desire for peace." It would have been amusing if its implications were not so grave and so far-reaching. The Rome visit has added to the diplomatic prestige of Mussolini and enhanced his bargaining power in the new game of international black-

mail. While the "democracies" have kept up only a shallow pretence of common policy, the Anti-Comintern powers have been in close touch with each other. According to a London report, "Mr. Shiratori, Japanese Ambassador in Rome, had a 90-minute talk with the Duce yesterday and today. Herr von MacKensen, German Ambassador, had half-an-hour's conversation with Count Ciano. Other indications also prove that the closest concert of moves is being kept up." Indeed, it has been apparent for some time that these powers, particularly Germany and Italy, are closely collaborating with each other even when outwardly they seem to be following contradictory policies. The fact that Italy threatened France while extending a hand of friendship to England and Hitler made a pact with France while the German press attacked Britain clearly shows their subtle methods. The visit of Mr. Chamberlain will be fully exploited to further their interests. It is noteworthy that the German press has hailed with delight the Duce-Chamberlain talks. For it is a triumph for the diplomacy of the Fascist international.

Hungary, Holland And Spain

How the stock of the Fascist powers is going up may be illustrated by the latest developments in Hungary, Holland and Spain. The Hungarian Government, hitherto doing a tight-rope walk, have finally declared themselves for the Axis powers. There is a strong opposition element within the country and the Parliament but it will be soon silenced by adopting the methods of Berlin and Rome, though trouble is expected. Taking advantage of the alleged shooting at the German consulate, the Nazis are threatening the integrity of Holland. In Spain thanks to Mussolini's legions (who, according to Chamberlain, were withdrawn long ago), the Rebels are gaining ground despite heroic resistance by the Republicans. The picture is complete when you consider that Italian troops are being massed in North Africa while Japan seeks to win over the Western powers by some proposed economic concessions. It is a dismal picture. And once again we have to repeat that this is all due to the policy of "appeasement" of the British premier. Connived at and abetted by Mr. Chamberlain, the colossus of Fascism marches on.

Air Strategy

The figure of Germany's front line planes as estimated by Col. La Bergh, and which Reuters reports in its Washington message of the 10th inst., appears to be near double that arrived at after careful scrutiny of estimated figures for last year given by French and Soviet military writers. Although reasonable doubt must be expressed about the accuracy of all the figures, whether they are underestimated or exaggerated, the fact remains that in the matter of effective air strength, the first line number of planes counts for very little if due consideration is not given to other factors that have a close bearing on the strategy of air attack. It is undoubtedly a fact that Germany has for a long time concentrated on the organization of her air squadrons not merely in raising the number of first line machines but also in training personnel, increasing reserves, accelerating production with a view to keep up supply during the time of operations and finally linking the civil and commercial aviation with the war organization. It is also a fact that technical improvement both in the capacity and range, estimated as high as 1 ton of explosive and 500 miles respectively has kept its pace in Germany, al-

though Italy is considered to lead in several features of technical improvement and principally in mobility, which is a factor in modern warfare of the greatest importance. This strength, no doubt, creates the problem of defence because the time factor is completely changed by the recent development of the air arm: it could be hurried in a single movement to gain an immediate and decisive victory, even if the reserve strength or the capacity to recoup losses were not up to the enemy standard. This consideration undoubtedly weighs with the American strategists who can hardly expect any German attack across the oceans but who, in taking the basis of Germany's air strength as one for theirs, are neutralising the Nazi threat on its own ground. We must remember that the German air arm expansion is justified by the Nazis by the citation of the Soviet's superiority and size of air squadrons. There is certainly a point in expansion to be reached especially by those like the Germans whose stamina in economic resources is, bluntly put, extremely low. The totalitarian countries have a strictly limited capacity for armaments race and we would be justified in interpreting the U. S. armaments expansion programme as a brilliant act of political, peaceful strategy.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

The arrangements made by the Civil Liberties Union for Pandit Jawaharlal's address at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall were, from the point of view of the audience, most unsatisfactory. It spoilt all the enjoyment of the evening. Either there was something wrong with the amplifier or the Pandit did not stand close enough to it, but the result was that even those sitting in the first few rows could barely follow what he said. The whole sound was completely blurred and after some time all one could do was to catch stray words and piece them together. It may be a good thing to advertise a certain brand of microphone by having the name in large letters in a ring round it, but when it meant that you could neither see the speaker's face, nor hear his voice there was very little left for one to do. If this is the sort of arrangement that a Civil Liberties Union can make, then give me jail.

Mr. Charles Bedeux, the host of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and the inventor of the Bedeux system and the Bedeux unit, is in Bombay. It was because of the Duke's association with Bedeux that American Labour protested against the Duke's visit to America to study the Labour problem. At a dinner party he attended on Saturday night, one bright Parsi spark asked him across the length of the table: "What are you in?" What an impression must have been made on the visitor of Bombay's intelligence!

The Viceroy's confidential programme includes a visit to the Willingdon Club and the Races. I also understand that among those who will have the honour of performing before Their Excellencies will be "Bill and Bill". There will be the usual relocation of traffic and a more intense road-closing, to show the efficiency of the local police force. In fact one can see that every effort will be made to acquaint His Excellency with the political, social and economic problems of this province. I wonder whether it is after the races or the Willingdon Club that we will have an important pronouncement of policy on some such question as Federation.

There are hundreds of people passing through Bandol at the moment. The Ashram is finding it most difficult to cope with the stream of visitors which grows from day to day. While the Viceroy will attract attention in Bombay, the first man in the land will attract attention at Bandol.

Friday the thirteenth was an appropriate time to hold the Indian Radio Merchants' Ball. One was not quite sure whether the Aga Khan or Mr. Bokhari was the guest of the evening. Mr. Bokhari was in full evening clothes, perhaps rehearsing for the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy. Two beautiful radio sets were given away in prizes. We trust they are working satisfactorily. Congratulations to the Finance Department of the Government of India on the additional revenue of rupees twenty, for the two new licences which the new owners are bound to get.

Barbara Hutton is in Bombay. Art and Oriental dealers, please note.

I have just seen the famous kiss-curl floating on the forehead of Fazal, President of the Indian Tariff Board and a new C. I. E.

The question of eliminating electric horns in Bombay has attracted the attention of the London press. I hope it is only the Commissioner of Police's April Fool joke on the citizens of Bombay. It could not possibly be anything else.

I understand that the Native Stocks and Share Brokers Association are to make a strong representation to Government on the very vital question arising out of the recent decision in the case of the Secretary of State for India v. the Bank of India.

There is a very strong rumour that Bombay Dyeing will pay a substantial bonus, perhaps equal to its usual dividend. And this because of Sixty Glorious Years!

The "Sunday Standard" is observing a two-minute silence in memory of a fallen "leader".

CATHOLICISM IN SPAIN Prospects Under Franco

By Dr. C. L. D'AVOINE.

Under the above caption, there appeared an article in the French paper "L'Humanite" of the 18th December last by P. L. Darnar which makes interesting reading. It deals with the prospects of the revival of Catholicism in Spain under Franco, and it reveals the fact that disillusionment about this is fast spreading in the Nationalist Camp. Even the sincerity of that general for the cause he ostensibly espoused is in doubt, for it is now obvious to all, but the stupid, that General Franco is nothing else than the puppet of Hitler and Mussolini.

As Hitler has declared himself a dead enemy of Catholicism, and it is clear that Mussolini is only making use of religion as a cloak for his own ends, Franco's championing of Catholicism in Spain must necessarily appear in a suspicious light, unless in this particular respect he is in direct opposition to Hitler's bent on Catholicism which is most unlikely.

P. L. Darnar says that no less a person than Monsieur de Kerillis, the Catholic French deputy and Journalist, who till recently was one of the most ardent supporters of Franco in France, is now shaky about the prospects of Catholicism in Spain and about the sincerity of Franco for that religion. It would appear that he is now turning anxious eyes towards Spain and is wondering what is going to happen in that land famous for its superstitions and fanaticism. He confesses that until recently he firmly believed that Franco was serious in his announcement that he was determined to restore Catholicism in Spain in a manner that would satisfy both the clergy and the Catholics of Spain. Recent events, he said, have compelled him to change his views.

Grave Suspicions

"Are not his anxieties and doubts," asks P. L. Darnar, "those of the Church, herself,—from the Pope who since last spring took alarm at the relations of Burgos with Hitler and Murras and the Berlin and the Italian Peninsula who now have 'grave misgivings about Franco's sincerity'?" "French Catholics also are now greatly alarmed to see the possibility of their south frontier being encircled as Hitler has threatened in his 'Mein Kampf'."

This anxiety about Franco's sincerity is particularly widespread among the Basque Catholics so terribly disseminated by the Moors, and among the Catholics of the archdiocese of the Primate of Catalonia. No Catholic indeed, is ignorant of what the Catholic paper "La Croix" recently said, namely: "At Burgos they are growing anxious of the increasing opposition Franco is experiencing." (In a subsequent issue of "L'Humanite" it is reported that 2000 persons, including many of his officers, were recently shot by Franco for mutiny. In a recent issue of the Evening News of India the number is said to be 700).

This anxiety is also felt among the High Clergy; and it is significant, says P. L. Darnar, that the prayers recently offered all over Spain by official order were "for peace" and not "for victory."

Cardinal Goma and several of his conferees have just reminded the people of Spain that they were not only Spanish Catholics, but also Roman Catholics, which is interpreted as a warning that Franco is making use of religion for his own political ends pure and simple as he is bent on following the dictates of Hitler and Mussolini in every respect.

It is also very significant, says P. L. Darnar, that the Papal Encyclicals denouncing Hitler's atrocities and upbraiding Mussolini for his Anti-Semitic designs were forbidden entry in Franco's territory.

Franco's Move Against Church

There is no denying the fact that the eyes of the Catholics in Spain are being opened to the dangerous move Franco is making against the Church, herself.

Catholics in this country, who are still bottle-fed by Catholic publications here, would do well to realize the true state of affairs in Spain before lending their unshaken support to Franco. These poor simpletons, here, believe anything they read in their Catholic papers little dreaming that things in Spain are not what their priests tell them here.

So bitter are the Spanish Catholics growing against Franco

that Francisco G. de Mardones Zabalandi Koetzca, (What a name!), General Secretary of the Basque Christian Syndicate says, in a pamphlet prefaced by Gaston Tessier, General Secretary of the French Christian Workers Association, that already since 1934 when a Christian Minister, since shot by Franco, moved a social law in the Spanish Chamber, Lamanle de Clairac made the following declaration: "If in the name of the Pope they clip my property, I shall turn a Greek Schismatic." This sort of feeling is becoming widespread in the "Rebel" territory and it bodes no good for Franco.

The Reverend Father Leon Merklen writes in "La Croix": "One must refuse to call Franco's campaign which is ostensibly in favour of Catholicism a crusade. It is nothing more than a political scramble for power which is compromising the very interest of Catholicism itself."

Franco Denounced

Father Merklen admits that the Hitlerian influence is getting daily stronger in Spain, and Franco's downright servility to Hitler is only too apparent for one to have any illusion about it. He explains that this was the reason why the Pope's condemnation of Hitler was not heard of in National Spain. It was due to the pressure of Hitler, himself. On the other hand, says Father Merklen, the counterblasts of Hitler, Rosenberg and Streicher against the Pope were translated and broadcasted all over Franco's territory!

Senhor Serrano Suner, brother-in-law of Franco and Minister of the Interior in the Francoist government is, says Father Merklen, a strong pro-Hitler. He does not hide his sympathy for the German National Socialism which the Pope, of course, detests.

It is significant that the views of such a good Catholic as Father Merklen have veered towards Republican Spain. Father Merklen says that the Republic an Government tolerates religion and is certainly not against Catholicism. Father Merklen goes further and denounces Franco in scathing terms and warns his readers that one is easily labelled "Red" in (Continued on Page 12, Col. 7).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LITERACY DAY IN U. P.

The U. P. Government observed Sunday the 15th instant as "Literacy Day" by conducting, on that day, a province-wide campaign to impress upon the people the urgent necessity of eradicating illiteracy. This was but the outward manifestation of the otherwise quiet and solid work that the Education Expansion Department of U. P. has been doing for the past one year. Among its achievements are the opening of a net work of 960 Adult Schools, 788 Circulating Libraries (each of which has five branches and has been provided with 300 books in Hindi and Urdu) and 3,600 Reading Rooms. Special books, have been published for these Adult Schools and are given free to the pupils. The Congress organizations and Congressmen naturally are playing a leading part in making this scheme a success but from a perusal of the messages received on the occasion of "Literacy Day", we are glad to note that co-operation of other parties, too, has been sought and secured. This is a heartening example which must be followed by all other provinces whether they have Congress ministries or not. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says in his message, "If illiteracy is not removed, our people remain blind men groping in the dark, swept hither and thither by waves of sentiment and often exploited by others. Every reform will founder on this rock of illiteracy. This is a common platform in which all must join."

PROVINCIALISM V. NATIONALISM

Among the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee at its last session, perhaps the most important was the one regarding the Bengal-Bihar controversy. The implications of the resolution in fact extend much further than the particular problem under discussion and the principles laid down therein will

serve as a guide to the various Congress Ministries in what is frankly an intricate issue, which crops up every now and then in almost all the provinces, though fortunately not in as acute a form as it has lately done in Bihar. It was in a way very natural that under full-fledged provincial autonomy people of a particular province should aspire to reserve all the loaves and fishes of office as also the other fruits of Government patronage for themselves. On the face of it there is nothing wrong in such an outlook. Provincial self-sufficiency is only one step removed from national self-sufficiency, which is the order of the day. There is besides the growing unemployment, especially among the educated, which serves as a spur to the spirit of provincialism. But while there is nothing prima facie wrong in such a doctrine, it certainly infringes upon the feelings of all-Indian unity and national solidarity. Allowing provincial patriotism a free run would thus amount to undoing the work done by the Indian National Congress for more than half a century in fostering a national outlook among Indians. The mischief inherent in the situation was well illustrated in the bitter controversy that is raging in Bihar for more than a year now. In a way it served as a warning on the wall against the centrifugal tendencies, which were foreshadowed long since by critical observers.

EQUITABLE AWARD

The Working Committee, therefore, has done well in passing an exhaustive resolution on the subject, which should help finally to set at rest the controversy arising therefrom. Regarding the particular issue, the Working Committee generally accepts the findings of the report submitted by Babu Rajendra Prasad. It then proceeds to formulate the principles which should apply to similar issues

which may arise elsewhere in the future. While stressing the unity of purpose and aim which should guide all Indians and while deprecating all separatist tendencies and narrow provincialism that Committee frankly admits that with regard to services and the like matters, people of the province have a certain claim which cannot be ignored. The resolution further elucidates those claims. This pronouncement is as equitable as it is opportune and it reconciles the opposing claims admirably. A more detailed award is given in the Bengal-Bihar issue, which, too, appears to be eminently reasonable. We are glad to note that Mr. F. R. Das, the Chief Advocate of the claims of Bengalis, has already expressed his satisfaction with the Working Committee's decision. It may be confidently expected, therefore, that the fraternal feelings which exist so long among Bengalis and Biharis will be re-established soon and that both the parties will agree to bury the hatchet in the firm assurance that the Congress Ministry in Bihar will faithfully follow the instructions of the Working Committee and thus safeguard the legitimate interests of all.

INDIA AND WHEAT

In this age of closer economic relations between countries, it is both desirable and inevitable that there should be international control of production and distribution of commodities. In principle, therefore, we welcome the recommendation made at the final session of the Wheat Committee to convene an international conference "for the purpose of framing an effective wheat control scheme." But in a world still largely dominated by imperialism the danger is that such international control will be exploited to the detriment of the weaker countries. On the Wheat Committee, for instance, India, one of the major wheat-producing



Mr. Chamberlain may have done in Rome as Romeo did—but, then, Musso is no Juliet.

We would like to know if the British Premier blushed when, at a Rome banquet, he proposed the toast of the "King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia."

The present German anti-Netherlands campaign is not disturbing official circles in London. Those strong, silent men of White Hall are calmness personified. Abyssinia, Manchuria, Spain, China, Austria, Czechoslovakia—they all failed to move them. It is problematic if even an air raid over London will be able to disturb them—in their bomb-proof shelters?

"Appeasement" has become one of the counters of current politics. Yet it is a misleading term, with its false implication that peace does not demand reciprocity and it might well disappear.

—London "Times."

Won't that be a shock, indeed, to the father of the "Appeasement" policy—Mr. Chamberlain?

GERMANY TO EXPORT JEWS

Headline. What is Doctor Schacht accepting in barter?

"With a contented India," says Mr. C. S. Rangaswami "Britain can face the challenge of the dictators."

Chamberlain, however, hopes that with contented dictators Britain will be able to face the challenge of India.

Trying to pooh-pooh the U. P. Government's efforts to eradicate illiteracy, the Pioneer (Lucknow) asks: Is literacy so Desirable? The readers of "The Pioneer" are expected to say: "No."

Anyone seen wearing a moustache resembling that of Herr Hitler will be arrested, according to a resolution unanimously passed by the Huron County Council (U.S.A.).

The resolution empowers the Courthouse Officer to make arrests.

It is good, though, that Charlie Chaplin does not live within the jurisdiction of the Huron County Council.

The precedent is fraught with amusing possibilities. For instance Germany may retaliate by banning the Roosevelt-grin, the Yankee nasal twang, Eden moustaches, Churchill hats, and France may discourage bald heads and out-thrust jaws resembling Il Duce's.

"Good gracious!" shouted the schoolmaster "I ask you the simple question, 'What is a fortification?' and get no answer."

The scholars stared, but none answered. The master tried again. Pointing to the boy at the bottom of the class, he demanded: "Tell me, what is a fortification?" "Two twentifications, sir" came the answer.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

If a boy is lost he's a wail from home.

If a man is ignorant he soon publishes the fact.

It's better to discover where an enemy is than where he was.

Silence is doubly golden when you can't think of a satisfactory answer.

The great trouble with the world's idols is that they are all more or less cracked.

The man who prefers praise to money is the one who is happiest when he is working for the good of others.

countries of the world, was represented by an Englishman who cannot be expected to safeguard our interests. Even this illusory representation is denied us on the preparatory committee which has been appointed to consider such vital questions as a five-year international agreement, minimum international price, export quotas and export subsidies. Evidently Britain is expected to represent India by proxy. But the sponsors of the Committee ought to have known that as an importer of wheat, the interests of Britain are diametrically opposed to Indian interests.

Mass Satyagraha At Matunga Station

Suburban Train Service Held Up For Five Hours On Sunday

Thousands of people offered mass "Satyagraha" in the Matunga (G. I. P.) Railway station yard on Sunday afternoon.

Despite the repeated efforts of the Railway authorities to move the trains, the "Satyagraha" effectively paralysed the passenger and goods traffic on the main and suburban lines for nearly five hours and a half.

This is the third time that direct action of this kind has been resorted to by the travelling public to record their protest against what they regarded as the failure of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to assuage dissatisfaction and resentment, caused by excessive overcrowding in the suburban trains.

Passengers On Footboard

BY THE TIME THE 10-22 KURLA LOCAL DREW ALONGSIDE THE MATUNGA PLATFORM AT 11-7 IN THE MORNING, A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAD ALREADY COLLECTED ON THE PLATFORM. PASSENGERS STARTED BOARDING THE TRAIN, AND AS THE FOUR BOGIES OVERFLOWED, PASSENGERS WERE SEEN CLINGING PRECARIOUSLY ON THE FOOTBOARDS AND STILL THERE WERE MEN WAITING ON THE PLATFORM, CONFUSION AND EXCITEMENT BEGAN. AND AS THE TRAIN STARTED, THE COMMUNICATION CHORD WAS PULLED, SO THAT IT WAS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

Those who were on the platform and some of those who had crowded on to the running boards jumped down on to the rails, shouted and stood and squatted on the train-tracks and refused to budge an inch until their grievances were redressed.

TRACKS OCCUPIED BY SATYAGRAHIS

A goods train which steamed in a few minutes later was similarly stopped by a number of people who squatted on the lines. Shortly after all the tracks were completely occupied and even the down North-East Passenger (Jhansi) train was stopped.

The local Railway authorities having failed to remedy the situation frantic telephone calls for help were put through to the higher Railway authorities and to the police. When the higher authorities and the Railway police arrived, the platform presented a solid mass of demonstrators and "Satyagrahis," clamouring for their grievances to be heard and redressed. The divisional Traffic Superintendent, Dr. N. B. Mehta, and his assistants tried vainly to persuade the people to give up their attempt to stop incoming and outgoing trains. A series of attempts were made to start the trains but the "Satyagrahis" refused to budge an inch, unless a definite assurance of redressing their grievances was given immediately.

VAIN EFFORT TO START TRAIN

Then the authorities changed their tactics. Police constables were asked to board every compartment, presumably to see that the communication chord was not pulled. Whistles were blown, flags were waved, people who had gathered on the platform looked on with consternation.

But the "Satyagrahis," sprawling on the tracks, shouted slogans and did not move. The train started, the engine came up dangerously near the "Satyagrahis," with sirens hooting all the time, but it soon stopped short.

At this time the situation became very tense, and the surging mass of people came in battalions to the utter amazement of the Railway authorities and the police. An attempt was made to block their progress at the gate by the ticket collectors and the police. Then a scuffle began between the police and the public, the latter insisting on their right to go in and the former pressing them back.

REINFORCEMENT OF POLICE

Appeals for further reinforcement of police having been des-

patched, lorries of armed police, with officers, dashed to the spot; and the entire sectional police, with all officers, were mobilised near the Railway gate with the result that the attention of the holiday makers was riveted to the Matunga Railway Station only that day.

The parade of the police forces outside the Station gates provoked ridicule and people became more demonstrative and defiant. At this time water in buckets was supplied to the perspiring "Satyagrahis" and the hawkers pushed their way into the station-yard and made a brisk sale of edibles.

BHULABHAI ON THE SCENE.
As time wore on and a string of trains came to halt round about Matunga, the demonstration went on gathering momentum till Mr. Bhulabhai, J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., hastened to the spot. He forced his way to the station platform, discussed with the Satyagrahis on the Railway tracks, consulted the Railway authorities and appealed to the people to suspend their "Satyagraha." Immediately, the people got up, followed him outside the station platform and formed themselves into a meeting.

Mr. Mehta was also called to the meeting and he held consultations with Mr. Desai, after which Mr. Desai addressed the meeting and exhorted the people to maintain discipline. He told them that he had done his best to see that their grievances would be redressed.

SERVICE RESTORED AT 4-30 P.M.
Service was restored to normal after 4-30 p.m., and the first train to enter Victoria Terminus with 6 more bogies hitched on to it, steamed into the station at 4-45 p.m. leaving a large number of people there to wonder what had happened all the while.

From inquiries made among the "Satyagrahis," it is gathered, that their major grievance is with regard to overcrowding resulting from the cancellation of a number of up and down trains from the first of December last, when the new time table came into force.

"NO FORMAL COMPLAINT"

Railway officials, however, stated to our representative that no proper representation had been



General Franco's Soldiers advancing cautiously in the hilly region of the Ebro war zone in Spain.

GERMANY HATES NAZI REGIME

Muriel Lester's Plea For International Reconciliation

LUCKNOW, January 15. Germans are not all at the back of Herr Hitler, said Miss Muriel Lester in a lecture in the Fairfield Hall of the Christian College. She gave a graphic account of her recent tour across Europe and Asia. She said that she visited Germany during the recent crisis and learnt that the Germans were not all at the back of Hitler. In the centre places she found definite hatred against the Nazi Regime.

The same thing was true about Japan. Not all the people were in favour of war measures in China. In fact most people were ignorant of the real cause of the struggle between the two countries. The Japanese Government deliberately kept the people in ignorance. But in all countries she visited, she said, she found a set of people who were above race and nation and thought in terms of humanity. "When they enlist themselves in the International Fellowship of Reconciliation and exert their combined forces, said Miss Lester, we shall have the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. She urged students to join the movement.—A.P.

AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE

SYDNEY, Jan. 15. Air Vice-Marshal Williams, Chief of Staff, Australian Air Force is going to England for two years to gain experience with the R. A. F. The decision follows investigation into the Australian Air Force made by the British Air Force Marshal Sir Edward Ellington.

Mr. Lyons stated that the Australian Air Board cannot be absolved from blame for deficiencies criticised by Sir Edward Ellington.—Reuter.

received by the Railway authorities regarding the specific grievances of the public. They further stated that two more up and down trains had been added, since December 24—the day when direct action was first resorted to for the first time—and that they had "doubled" nine trains at the request of the public. If a proper representation in regard to the inadequacy of service and other grievances had been formally made to them it would have received their sympathetic consideration.

ECHO OF ATTACK ON PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT

Fifteen Get Long Sentences

LISBON, Jan. 15. A military tribunal sentenced fifteen persons to terms varying from 15 to 28 years imprisonment on charges in connection with the bomb attempt against President Salazar on July 19.—Reuter.

FRENCH MILITARY CHIEF FOR ALGERIA

PARIS, Jan. 15. Gen. Gamelin and Vice-Admiral Darlan will leave for North Africa on January 19 to make a tour of inspection of Oran and Mers-el-Kebir in Algeria and the Moroccan coast.

Vice-Admiral Darlan will continue the tour to Dakar.—Reuter.

'Plane Crashes In Freezing Rainstorm

NEW YORK, January 14. Nine-inch snow-fall disrupted New York traffic to such an extent that police asked all broadcasting stations to warn motorists not to attempt to drive into the city.

An army of 32,000 emergency workers have been put to the work of clearing the streets.

Similar wintry conditions prevail in many states east of the Rockies, resulting in at least 12 deaths.

In Montain, four people were killed when a passenger plane apparently exploded in midair and crashed in a freezing rainstorm.—Reuter.

Hands Off Suez Canal

Company Vice-President Warns "Dealers In Diplomacy"

PARIS, Jan. 14. Whatever certain people think of its status the Suez Canal cannot be made a pawn in the diplomatic deal, declared Mr. Edgar Bonnet, Vice-President of the Company at the meeting of the Board.

The Company will not allow itself to be influenced by threats and menaces, still less by insults. The Canal's status cannot be changed without the consent of the Company which is determined not to allow any attack on its rights.

The statement has caused a stir in France.—Reuter.

ITALIAN WINS G. M. GRAND PRIX

CAPETOWN, Jan. 14. Francesco Cortese (Italy) driving a "Maserati" won the Grosvener Motor Grand Prix in the time of two hours, 38 minutes, 41 decimal 6 seconds, average speed 76 decimal 8 miles an hour.

Peter Aitken, son of Lord Beaverbrook, was second driving "Era", time, 2 hrs. 44 minutes 33 decimal 6 seconds, average speed 74 miles an hour.

South African Chippini driving "Maserati" was third, time, two hours 44 minutes 52 decimal 8 seconds.—Reuter.

NEW NORWEGIAN TERRITORY

OSLO, Jan. 14. Norway to-day officially annexed a new territory in the Antarctic.

A statement issued by the Cabinet stated that the Government decided to place under Norwegian sovereignty that part of the coast of Antarctic continent stretching from the border of Falkland Islands, dependencies in the West near Coats land to the border of the Australian Antarctic Dependency in the east together with the land within this coast and the sea along the coast.

It stated that the Sector in question was only explored and mapped out by Norwegian expeditions in the beginning of 1929. It added, the new Norwegian territory was a most important area for Norwegian whaling in recent years. Norway does not claim the right of excluding other nations from the seas under her power or hinder other nations from whaling there, but the Norwegian whalers must be assured that other nations won't interfere with their lawful activities.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Earl Lindsay.—Reuter.

(Reginald Lindsay-Bethune, was representative Peer for Scotland since 1917. He served in South Africa in 1901-2).

Rebels Enter Barcelona & Tarragona Provinces

Day Of Dramatic Advances In All Sectors

LERIDA, Jan. 14. The Nationalist forces at the centre of the Catalan front tonight entered Barcelona province near Coloma.

In a day of dramatic advances in all sectors, the southern forces pushed forward to within nine miles of us, the Republicans' chief ammunition manufacturing centre in Tarragona. Forces from the north captured positions six miles from Cervera.—Reuter.

batants have been withdrawn from the Red side," writes Signor Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia."—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR VALLS

BARCELONA, Jan. 15. A Republican war Communique states that fierce fighting is proceeding in the neighbourhood of Valls.

It adds that the Nationalists suffered very heavy losses in the Agramunt sector where their advance was stopped. There is no news of the progress of the Republican offensive on the Madrid and Estremadura fronts.—Reuter.

TO DEFEND REPUBLIC

350,000 Prepared For General Mobilisation?

BARCELONA, Jan. 14. A decree published to-day authorises the Government to employ all citizens of both sexes, between the ages of 17 and 25 in any service considered necessary. General mobilisation measures are expected to produce at least 350,000 men for various fronts.

About half this number will probably be supplied by Catalonia, which is comparatively densely populated.—Reuter.

Republican Claim

BARCELONA, Jan. 15. The Republicans claimed that they were still holding Valls at nightfall after fierce fighting throughout the day.—Reuter.

The grand total of Republican losses is in the region of 50,000 of whom 35,000 are bonafide prisoners.

When Italy Withdraws Her Legationaries!

ROME, Jan. 15. Italy intends to withdraw the groups of legionaries remaining in Spain "only when foreign com-

"KEY TO POSITION LIES IN SPAIN"

BERLIN, Jan. 14. Insisting that the dispute between Italy and France makes it impossible to realise the aims which the British particularly desire, namely, limitation of armaments, humanisation of war and friendship between the four great European powers, the Rome correspondent of "Frankfurter Zeitung" adds: "The key to the position lies in Spain. It has been revealed that other questions between France and Italy would be more easily settled if French policy which has supported Spain, ended. Signor Mussolini doubtless asked Mr. Chamberlain to give the French a good and urgent piece of advice."—Reuter.

REBELS ENTER TARRAGONA

LERIDA, Jan. 15. The fifth division of the Nationalist Navarrese troops are now entering Tarragona.—Reuter.

Arrests At Havana

Demonstrations Against German Sailors Lead To Baton Charges

HAVANA (Cuba), Jan. 15. Twenty-eight arrests were made after disturbances last night in which Leftist crowds threw rotten eggs and fruit at German sailors sitting in cafes.

The police made several baton charges.—Reuter.

IRAQ PREMIER FOR LONDON

BAGHDAD, Jan. 14. The Prime Minister Nuri said left by air for London to attend the forthcoming Palestine Conference.

It is expected 'en route', he will make brief visits to Amman, Damascus Beirut and Cairo.—Reuter.

SIR M. S. GRAHAM DEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 15. The death has occurred of Sir Montrose Stuart Graham of Long Island, one of the few American holders of a British title. Aged 63 he was a retired coal dealer, and succeeded to the 17th century Baronetcy in 1917, but in social and business life he kept his title secret. The heir, the 35-year old son, is employed in a New York bank.—Reuter's Special.

000 metric tons by a substantial amount.

The council decided, however, that as there were still several uncertain factors they could not now make a revised estimate of free market requirements and therefore no change has been made in the existing quotas. It was agreed that adjustments would have to be made in the quotas for the year ending 31-8-40 in order to make them balance with probable requirements, and it was resolved to meet again to make the necessary adjustments in ample time before the beginning of the year concerned.

With regard to the statistical position of the year ended 31-8-38 it was found that the requirements of free market exceeded exports to that market by 77,000 metric tons. General Sir Hugh Elliot was elected Chairman for the current year.—Reuter.

No Desire For Peace Talks

Proposals Among Certain Weaklings, Says Madame Chiang

CHUNGKING, Jan. 14. "China cannot and will not talk peace with Japan," declared Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. "I visited many fronts, but never overheard a whisper indicating a desire for peace negotiations."

Only when I came to the rear I heard proposals for peace negotiations among certain weaklings."—Reuter.

Movement To Chinese People's Determination

LONDON, Jan. 14. In an editorial on the Burma-Yunnan road, the "Times" says, "It is a monument—and should prove a lasting one to the resource and determination of the Chinese people. Its significance is inescapable but it will be ridiculous to predict for it a dramatic future."—Reuter.

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World Achievement.

Sir Sidney Kidham

Australia is not likely to forget him, for he was the Southern Continent's biggest landowner.

Amazing it is to recall that before he passed on at the age of 93, Sir Sidney Kidham owned no less than 26 million Australian acres.

A stupendous area to be, so to speak, under the heel of one man. He was a boy of 13 when he threw his leg over a horse and rode into the inhospitable interior to make a fortune.

He went into the bush north of Adelaide, and there he began buying and selling horses till he amassed enough money to buy and stock a farm. Land was cheap enough in those days, but money was needed to buy cattle. He stocked his first farm with 1,200 cattle, and that in itself was an achievement. Then one day this ambitious young man went off to buy a second farm, and when he returned he found every one of his 1,200 cattle dead—the drought had carried them off.

Most men would have turned to something else for a living after that, but not this brave spirit who was to become Sir Sidney Kidham. He kept on. He farmed more land. He owned more cattle. He bought more acres and still more, adding them to his growing possessions right up to his last year or two.

He is mentioned here to remind us all that where there is a will there is nearly always a way, and that it is wonderful what grit and determination can achieve.

Kathiawar Princes And Resident To Confer

Mobilising For Suppression Of Agitation In States?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, Jan. 15. CONSULTATIONS, IT IS LEARNED, ARE TO BE HELD TO-MORROW BETWEEN THE RESIDENT GIBSON AND OTHER KATHIAWAR PRINCES REGARDING THE WAYS AND MEANS TO CURB PUBLIC AGITATION.

Deadlock over the selection of the Reforms Committee personnel still persists. Mr. Dhebar and the State's official, Mr. Jobanputra have not yet returned from Bardoli as expected.

A public meeting was held at Azad Chowk to-night. Mr. Vajubhai Shukla and others spoke.

PALITANA OFFICIALS' MOVE

Attempt To Give Communal Colour To Demand For Responsible Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)

PALITANA, Jan. 15. Palitana Thakore Saheb is trying to know the views of the Parishad leaders and thus is trying for peace while on the other hand some State officers are trying to blame communal agitators. They are not satisfied only with Hindu-Muslim issue but try to raise Hindu sub-caste issues also. Pamphlets are published by some caste people declaring their opposition to the Parishad but the mass of Hindu youth have protested against this movement.

A meeting was held in Gandhi Chowk last night. Mr. Devchand addressing stressed the demand for Responsible Government. Some Girasdar and other mobs tried to break down the meeting but they failed. Thakore Saheb has gone to Rajkot to attend the Kathiawar Princes' Conference.

Peasants from different villages are coming to attend Vadia conference. Revenue and Police officers are it is alleged trying in vain to prevent the peasants from going to Vadia.

The President of the Vadia Sammelan is Mr. Ratilal Joshi of Bhavnagar.

BAPAT-SAVARKAR DISCUSSIONS

Policy Towards Satyagraha In Hyderabad

POONA, Jan. 14.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, arrived in Poona this afternoon. He held consultations with local Hindu leaders at the "Kesari" office with a view to strengthen the Hindu satyagraha movement in Hyderabad Deccan.

Senapati Bapat, who offered satyagraha at Hyderabad with a batch of volunteers from Poona about two months ago and was imprisoned in Hyderabad for the offence and was released from Hyderabad Jail only last week, met the President of the Hindu Mahasabha at the "Kesari" office and it is understood discussed with him the situation in Hyderabad arising out of the recent developments in view of the withdrawal of the State Congress Satyagraha in that State.

It is further understood that Senapati Bapat told Mr. Savarkar that he would not participate in the Hyderabad Satyagraha until the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress. And then if the Congress did not change its policy with regard to Congress movement in the states, Mr. Bapat may decide to join the Hindu Satyagraha Movement.—A. P.

5,000 PEASANTS RADIO SET FOR RS. 50

Lucknow 'Varsity Student's Effort

LUCKNOW.

A 19-year-old student of the Lucknow University claims to have made his own set of Radio for Rs. 50 which receives all Indian and some foreign stations. The reception was remarkably clear even without aerial.

The young student is Mr. Virendra Kumar Saksena, and has already patented some inventions in India and England. He was the recipient of three gold medals at the University Convocation for research work in this field. He is a member of the general Scientific and Technical Institutions and Associations in America and England.—A. P.

MARWAR-LOK PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, Jan. 14. The Secretary of the "Marwar-Lok-Parishad" informs that as desired by the President a special general meeting of the "Marwar-Lok-Parishad" will be held on Friday the 20th instant, at 7-15 p.m. in the local office of the Parishad to consider the resignations of Shree Ranchoor Das Gattani and Shri Narsingh Das Lunarkar from the parishad and membership of the Working Committee respectively.

The news published in some of the Hindi Dailies of Delhi in connection with the resignations from the Marwar-Lok-Parishad, is a misleading one. The other member of the Working Committee, who has resigned and whose name has not been mentioned, is Shree Narsingh Das Lunarkar and in connection with the resignation of Shree Ranchoor Das Gattani, the Secretary informs that Mr. Vyas has withdrawn his resignation and it was purely on private grounds.

DROP IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

British overseas trade for 1938 showed all round reduction, compared with the previous year.

According to the Board of Trade, imports of merchandise for the year totalled 920 million sterling compared with 1,028 million in 1937, while exports of the United Kingdom goods amounted to 471 million compared with 521 million.

From this, it is noteworthy that the decline in imports is twice as large as reduction in exports, thus effecting a substantial reduction in the country's adverse visible trade balance.—Reuter.

REFUSES TO BUDGE

FLUSHING, Jan. 14.

A hitch occurred in the launching by Queen Wilhelmina of the "Queen Emma". Queen Wilhelmina pressed the button and the ship moved a few yards and then stopped. Feverish efforts were made by means of hydraulic presses to start the vessel off again but the vessel refused to budge.

The Queen and officials stood waiting and watching. The vessel is the first of what will be two of the fastest ships of the Netherlands Mercantile Marine with a speed of 23 knots. She will be put into service on the Harwich-Flushing route.—Reuter.

STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHI'S HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted by A. B. Khan in "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

rights to the people as regards freedom of speech his Highness has conveyed the assurance that the matter was under consideration and an announcement would be made shortly.—A. P.

BLOCKADE OF AHMADZAIS

Strict Enforcement: Special Permits Issued

BANNU, January 14.

As a sequel to the recent order issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with the approval of the Frontier Government blockading the Ahmadzai Waziri tribe from crossing the Khurram border towards Bannu, temporary permits have been granted up to January 15 to two prominent leaders belonging to the tribe, Khan Nasrullah Khan, M.L.A., and Khan Durmaluk Khan, to continue their stay in Bannu to facilitate settling their accounts with their clients.

Among the others, those whose ordinary place of residence is the tribal taluka, have been prohibited from entering the settled districts and those already in the settled district of Bannu have been ordered not to cross the Khurram river towards the rest of the district including Bannu City. Those in Bannu City have been turned out across the Khurram river—United Press.

NO EXEMPTION EVEN TO HAJIS

BANNU.

The Qadir of Shawa, near Spinwah in North Waziristan Agency, well-known for his loyalty to British Government, left for Haj. Before his departure he was taken in procession through the main bazars by his followers.

In all 39 passports for pilgrims to Mecca have been issued from here.

A representative jirga of Khonakhel clan of Ahmadzai tribe residing in Tribal Territory headed by Badohkhani, leading malik (chief) of the tribe, waited upon the Resident in Waziristan on Thursday afternoon and urged him to exclude them from the operation of blockade order issued by the Frontier Government as they never took part in politics. The Resident referred them to the Deputy Commissioner, who granted them an interview and heard the representation made by the Jirga people, but told them that they could not be freed from the blockade order. The Jirga people were allowed to stay for the night in the city, where they are putting up with Khan Durmaluk Khan, leader of the Ahmadzai tribe, who has been granted a permit to stay in the city for seven days only pending decision of the Government.—A. P.

workers were not consulted in the matter of making arrangements. Soon after the trouble, boxes were sealed, doors were closed and the "Desh Sevikas" marched away in a procession. A few minutes later, the police came on the scene and the crowds which had collected on the road melted away.

CAR DRIVER IN TROUBLE

Sequel To Collision On Queens' Road

Bhojraj Sethi Subbaya Sethi, driver of car No. 9051 was arrested by the Princess Street Police as a sequel to a collision of cars on Saturday night at Queen's Road, opposite the Sonapur gate.

It is understood that the driver of the above car, while driving from the north, swerved to avoid a pedestrian in his path lost control, and dashed against car No. Gen. 17 which was coming from the opposite direction, with the result that both the cars were extensively damaged. The latter car is from the Bombay Garage and it is understood was hired to Mr. Keshavlal Govindji Jhaveri, well-known jeweller of the City.

Bhojraj it seems was carrying an expired driving licence with him at the time.

Mr. G. H. P. Rodrigues (60) the pedestrian was admitted into the G. T. Hospital with a severe shock.

Sergeant O'Grady of the Princess Street Police is investigating the case.

A SHORT STORY And So, Divorce

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

To begin at the beginning: Flossie, six months after her marriage to David Hathaway, one day called at Doris Stanford's house, and her face betrayed bitter unhappiness. Doris, who had been bridesmaid, now served as friend and adviser.

"It was a mistake," Flossie began, withholding tears bravely. "David and I should never have been married. I know it now. Sometimes I can't bear to live with him. I—I don't know what to do."

She broke down and began to cry. And Doris, who had been wedded for two years and whose happiness was increasing with each passing day, took Flossie in her arms and did what she could to comfort her. It was hard for Doris to understand this sort of thing.

"It's a shame, Floss. A mean shame. Why don't you get a divorce?"

Flossie dried her eyes and looked up at Doris hopefully. "Oh, Doris, do you suppose I can? I'd hate to hurt David. He's not mean or selfish or unkind. It's just—that we were not meant for each other. Whatever would he say?"

"What can he say, honey? I'd be brave and put it up to him squarely. It's only fair."

"But you remember how he took up before we were married—when I told him I wanted to think it over before giving him a definite answer. It was pity; pity for David and the belief that I could be as happy as you are with Bob that drove me into it!"

They spent an hour discussing the pros and cons. Finally Flossie rose to go. She had unbundled herself and felt better. Yet the task that faced her seemed in no wise lighter. It was her duty she knew, to put it up to David squarely, to sit down and talk it over with him, to make him see her point of view, to convince him it was better for them both.

"You're too chicken-hearted," Doris told her before they parted. "Whenever you assert yourself with David he carries on and acts abused. He works on your sympathy, honey, and you usually weaken and let him have his way. Lay your cards on the table. Certainly David is intelligent enough to see your point of view."

Flossie nodded dully and departed. Ten minutes to her apartment, her thoughts dwelt constantly on David. Could she bring herself to tell him? She pictured the hurt look in his eyes, the hang-dog expression that always

aroused her sympathy. Was it fair to let him down like this? There was the furniture on which they were still making payments, and on which David would have to continue to make payments for months and months. There were David's plans for the future. What would happen to him once she was no longer there to bolster up his courage, to spur him on? Thought made her miserable.

David was home early that night. He was there to greet her when she arrived. She kissed him and hurried into the bedroom to dab at her eyes and to fortify herself with respite.

When she returned to the living room David was slumped dejectedly in an easy chair. She noticed his long face, and attributed it to his natural depressed spirits. The sight spurred her on, and she picked the necessary stimulant to begin her speech.

She wet her lips and opened her mouth. But David spoke first, staring at her fearfully from the depths of his chair.

"I've been wondering, Floss," he began with an apparent effort, "if you weren't right after all."

"Right?" Flossie asked, falling to grasp his meaning.

"Yes. About us getting married. I've been wondering if we really are suited to each other. And then—"

He paused, staring in astonishment at Flossie, who had dropped speechless on to the studio couch.

"Yes?" she urged weakly.

David sat forward with an impatient gesture. "Oh, hang it, these payments on the furniture are driving me daft. There seems to be no daylight ahead, I can't give you the things you want to make you happy. And a man has to do that—to keep his wife's love. I want to be fair, Floss. But it's only now I've been able to see your point of view about this marriage business. I'm willing to carry on if you say so. But if you haven't changed your mind, I'm willing to quit, too."

After it was over and Flossie was gone, David went into the bedroom. From a bureau drawer he produced a photograph. It was of Flossie, and he had hidden it there in the hopes that she would overlook it in the excitement.

He stared at it and thought: "She never loved—never suspected that I understood how she felt, and did it for her." And then he told to wondering if he ever would be able to put her out of his heart and mind.

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CONGRESS ELECTIONS IN BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 1).

candidates have been returned unopposed.

Forty-two candidates contested the remaining twenty-two seats.

IN "D" WARD

Contest in the "D" Ward was very keen and since early morning batches of voters, both men and women thronged the Congress House. It is thought that nearly 3,700 voters polled their votes in this ward—the highest number within a space of three hours in the whole city.

Polling booths all over the city were strewn with pamphlets of variegated colors. Volunteers and "Desh Sevikas" directed the voters and generally maintained order at the booths.

There was a rush of voters upto the last moment in this ward, and a number of voters came too late to be able to cast their votes.

IN "A" WARD

In the "A" Ward where two candidates contest one seat, trouble arose about 10 A.M. A scuffle between voters of rival candidates outside the polling-booth led to a terrific stampede inside. The crowd was so unruly that word was sent to an official of the B. P. C. C.

POSTPONED "SINE DIE"

When he came to the people were bounding from tables and chairs and the polling officer found the situation completely uncontrollable. Eventually election in the ward was postponed "sine die" and it is understood that the president of the B.P.C.C. endorsed the decision later on.

Four persons are said to have sustained minor injuries as a result of the scuffle.

It is understood that the trouble arose due to the inadequacy of polling arrangements. An official of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee while pointing out the inadequacy of the arrangements made at the booth, stated that no male volunteer had been detailed on work and that District Congress

workers were not consulted in the matter of making arrangements.

Soon after the trouble, boxes were sealed, doors were closed and the "Desh Sevikas" marched away in a procession.

A few minutes later, the police came on the scene and the crowds which had collected on the road melted away.

IN "G" WARD.

The trouble in the "G" Ward arose out of a case of alleged bogus voting. This ward has on its rolls 12,913 voters. The five seats allotted to the Ward are contested by twelve candidates.

From early morning, the Shivaji Park, where two bamboo and gun-pandal had been put up to serve as election booths, presented a spectacle of unusual activity. Lorries, cars and other vehicles bringing the voters thronged the park.

A SCUFFLE.

It appears that about closing time in the morning, one of the candidates challenged a voter on the ground that he had already cast his vote. Hot words ensued and then a melee, in the course of which, it is stated that the voters' shirt was torn and some money he had in his pocket was strewn on the floor. The issue was taken by supporters of the two parties outside the booth and there was a scuffle.

Both in this ward and in several others, "Bhayaas" and other illiterate people seemed to form a very solid bloc of voters.

BARBICADES BROKEN

The repercussions of the conflict in the morning were felt after resumption in the afternoon. There were continued complaints regarding bogus voting and excitement ran so high that hundreds of persons rushed into the booths breaking the barricades. The situation becoming uncontrollable and the polling had to be abandoned.

IMPERSONATION COMPLAINTS

There were numerous complaints of impersonation, which appears to have been practised on a mass scale. Hundreds of genuine voters when they came to vote were taken aback to find that somebody or other had voted in their names.

ASSURANCE TO KISAN MORCHA

Kolhapur Maharaja Wants Fortnight To Consider Demands

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 15. A monster Kisan 'morcha' reached here to-day. The Durbar received to-day's Morcha with something like martial law "bon-dobast". In Shahupuri, surrounding railway station, Kolhapur Infantry and Red Risala guarded the station and Lathi-police closed all the roads causing dislocation of everyday life here. All shops and houses on the Station Road were forcibly closed. The merchants have suffered great loss as to-day is the chief market day and Sankranti festival. Hundreds of people were prevented from going to the station and they missed all trains till evening. All newspaper parcels remained undelivered, as news-agents were forbidden access to the railway station. Even residents of houses in Shahupuri, who happened to leave their places for some work were prohibited from returning home. Excepting subsidised papers, no other papers' representative was allowed to see at close quarters how the Kisan Morcha was handled by the authorities. Naturally the whole town is seething with resentment at the most unexpected and unjustified interference with civic life.

MAHARAJA'S ASSURANCE

The Maharaja requested the Kisans to give him a fortnight's time to consider their demands sympathetically. On this personal assurance the Morcha dispersed peacefully.

Some stray clashes between the police and towns-people are reported to have occurred in Shahupuri and some wounded persons, including two cavalymen, were removed to Hospital.

MAHARAJA MEETS PEASANTS

A Press Note issued by the Kolhapur Durbar says that in spite of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb's notification announcing that it was his intention to bring the rates of revenue assessment throughout the State on a level to that of the adjoining British Indian areas, about 2,000 farmers came to Kolhapur by three morning trains. Precautionary measures had to be taken, and the arrangements proved to be perfect. The people as they arrived by the three trains were shepherded by the Railway Police outside the railway yard, and as soon as they came into the State's jurisdiction were informed of the fact that having come to Kolhapur contrary to instructions, they had formed themselves into an unlawful Assembly, and consequently in those circumstances the authorities were bound to disperse them.

MAHARAJA ON SCENE

While the authorities were dealing with the situation by explaining the policy of the Durbar His Highness arrived on the scene.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Interpretation:—Where Did It Come From and What Is It?



By BUD FISHER

Paid Propagandist Of British Empire

Fallacies Of Sir Firoz Khan Noon Exposed

The High Commissioner for India, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, has of late been discharging his duties, viz. the duties of the paid propagandist of the British Government, rather efficiently. In his Canadian tour he is reported to have stated that "the best gift of Great Britain to us has been the development of self-governing institutions in India. At the time when Queen Victoria took over the administration of India, we only knew the rule of one man, the theory of sovereignty of people was exotic. I found many in Canada who do not realize that to-day excepting the army and foreign relations, we have a constitution in India which gives us full Dominion Status as is the case in Canada."

"The gift of Great Britain to India namely of representative institutions is not the result of political agitation in India during the last few years. Britain has continuously followed a set policy of fostering representative institutions in India from the very beginning of her connection with the country." Not satisfied with praising the good work of British Government in this sphere alone he goes on to say that "British connection has given us a 'lingua franca' for India." That our "system of law courts and justice has ensured peace and contentment." That the Indian Civil Service, European or Indian, was above corruption or dishonesty and finally "the British trustee has handed over to the children of India an enormous amount of wealth intact."

DEPTH OF DEGRADATION

In this age of national self-respect that a person should be found to praise the British rule in India so unreservedly and in such fulsome language is highly degrading. It clearly brings out the degrading effect of the foreign rule on the character of a certain type of Indians. To malign one's country, its history and culture in distant lands only indicates the depth of degradation to which official patronage can reduce some of us. It is hard to believe that the High Commissioner of India is so ignorant of Indian History past and present as to have uttered the remarks in good faith.

Even a very casual student of Indian History knows that Republican Governments existed in ancient India. They have existed through the ages up to the time of British rule when everything was centralised under a foreign bureaucracy. It is well-known that whoever might have ruled in Delhi, a Hindu, Pathan or a Mogul the real administration of the country was in the hands of the village panchayats or assemblies in a land that is predominantly rural. The greatest disservice that Britain did to India was to destroy these centres of self-government and democracy.

WHAT THEY SAY.

As for the intention of the Government in this respect one has only to read the declarations of responsible officials including the State Secretaries. Some of them in the recent past declared that they could not envisage a time when India could have full responsible Government. They have talked of the fur coat that may be suitable for the European and American climate but which could not suit the tropics. Even in the Montague-Chelmsford report the authors have studiously avoided the mention of Dominion Status for India.

Whatever little of self-Government India enjoys to-day has been wrung from unwilling hands by the various movements of non-co-operation, coupled with the foreign complications of England. What has Sir Firoz to say about the hundreds and thousands of Indians who courted 'lathi' charge and imprisonment since 1920? Has he never heard of shootings of his countrymen, even his co-religionists, in the Frontier? Has he never heard of the cruel confiscation of property some of which the Congress Provincial Governments have either returned or are returning? Sir Firoz may be an Indian but in his utterances he is more British than the British themselves. Recently Lord Hailly has said "I suppose there are now few who would not join in regretting the reluctance showed for so long in admitting Indians to our higher administrative services... If we had been willing at a much earlier date to associate Indians more fully with the administration, we might well have found ourselves able to make political concessions in a form

more satisfactory both to them and ourselves. We might have, in any case, avoided that manifestation of racial distrust..." He also says: "There would be many who would readily agree that the conduct of education was one of the less happy features of the rule in India."

In the bureaucratic circles where Sir Firoz moves the 'lingua franca' may be English, but if there is any recognised and fast developing 'lingua franca' it is Hindustani. The Congress with its membership of 4,000,000 and which controls the Governments in eight provinces knows no other language than Hindustani as the 'lingua franca'.

LOOT OF INDIA.

The pure loot that was carried on by Joan & Co. and the systematic destruction of Indian industry and commerce is a story too well-known to be repeated. Here we propose to confine ourselves to the staggering figures of the so-called national debt of India and the ever rising and recurring military expenditure.

Before 1857 the following items were debited to Indian revenues:

1. 1st Afghan War £12 millions.
2. Two Burmese Wars £14 millions.
3. Expedition to China and Persia etc. £8 millions.
4. The Indian Mutiny £40 millions.
5. Redemption Company's capital and dividends £37 millions.

All these above wars and expeditions were undertaken for the interests of the British Empire and not for the defence of India.

Since 1857 Indian revenue has been wrongfully charged on the following external wars:

1. 1887 Abyssinian War £600,000
2. 1875 Parek Expedition £41,000
3. 1878 2nd Afghan War £17,500,000
4. 1882 Egyptian Expedition £1,200,000
5. 1882-92 North-West Frontier War £13,000,000
6. 1886 Burmese War £4,700,000
7. 1896 Sonkim Expedition £200,000.

The War of 1914 cost India more than Rs. 3,970,000,000. (Figures quoted from Public Debt of India by J. C. Kumarappa). The Public Debt of India has steadily increased since the Great War.

In 1885-86 the Finance Minister stated that the net cost of Indian army (exclusive of the cost of wars) should be Rs. 15,00,00,000. The military expenditure in 1921 was over Rs. 770,000,000 and in the recent years the figure varies between Rs. 700,000,000 to Rs. 500,000,000.

Not only is the Indian army disproportionately large in size but a high proportion of British soldiers are maintained. Each European soldier costs 3 to 4 times more than an Indian soldier.

Add to this, the monetary and tariff policy which is being persisted in, in spite of repeated protests and which in the recent years has drained India of millions worth of gold every month.

NO NEWS.

It takes one's breath away to know from Sir Firoz that the Provincial Autonomy that we enjoy and what is sought to be imposed by the Federation are on a par with the Dominion Status in Canada. It is no news to Indians however reactionary except perhaps the High Commissioner that the Federal Legislatures would be at the mercy of the reactionary communalists and the nominees of the Princes; that 80 per cent. of the revenues cannot be touched even by these reactionary legislatures; that the Railway, the army, industry, trade, commerce and the political departments will be outside their purview. We have yet to learn that the Constitution in Canada works under these manifold limitations which reduce the Dominion Status that India is enjoying or about to enjoy to an absolute nullity. However none so blind as are sumptuously paid not to see.

Elected Presidents Of Bilimora And Gandevi

(From Our Correspondent)

NAVSARI, Jan. 14. The Baroda State Council has granted the right of electing their own Presidents from among the non-official members of all "A" class municipalities and the District Local Boards of the State. The Bilimora Municipality elected Dr. D. B. Engineer, President accordingly. Likewise the Gandevi Municipality elected Dr. Nanubhai Narbheram to be the first non-official president.

U. P. LITERARY CAMPAIGN

Ministers Sign Pledges

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15. On the occasion of the inauguration of a province-wide literary campaign, Prabhat Pheris (morning processions) singing songs on illiteracy went round many parts of the United Provinces to-day. Many students participated in the processions.

In Lucknow the Premier, Pandit G. B. Pant, was among the first to sign a pledge to undertake personally the teaching of the three R's to as many illiterates as possible. The other ministers of the United Provinces, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, the Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, and Acharya Narendra Deo also signed similar pledges.

In the afternoon, processions will be organised which will terminate at public meetings. In Lucknow the meeting will be addressed by Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education.—A. P.

I. L. O. CONFERENCE ON RAIL TRANSPORT

Reduction Of Working Hours

A Preparatory Technical Conference to examine the bases of international regulations on the Reduction of Hours of Work in Rail Transport will be held at Geneva on 20th March, 1939. The result of this examination will form the subject of a report to the Governing Body of the I.L.O. All States-Members of the International Labour Organisation have been invited to send delegations, consisting of a representative each of the three groups: Government, employers and workers. These representatives may be accompanied by experts acquainted with the problems of rail transport, who will have the right to speak, but not the right to vote. The Conference will also include a delegation of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

The I.L.O. has issued a preliminary report in which are set out the various points for possible adoption as a basis of discussion by this Conference. The adoption of a 40-hour week in rail transport will come up for consideration, and in determining "hours of work", it has been suggested that the term should mean the period during which the person employed is at the disposal of the employer, and is not free to dispose of his own time and movements.

Another proposal is that when the work is light or consists of periods of mere attendance more than 40 hours a week may be fixed. Other issues regarding the making up of lost time, spread of the working-day, breaks night duty, extension of hours of work in special cases, overtime with increased remuneration under certain conditions, rest periods, etc., have also been examined in the Report. The principle of reduction of hours of work by stages is suggested, and special provisions have also been proposed for certain countries which may either have to be altogether exempted from the application of the international regulations, or for which a working period somewhat in excess of the normal international standard may have to be prescribed. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Washington Hours Convention of 1919, which introduced a 48-hour week in industrial undertakings, including rail transport, provided for a 60-hour week in India.

Working hours on Indian railways follow the prescriptions of the Washington Hours Convention, but factory hours have been reduced to 54 in the week, and the Indian Legislative Assembly has recently adopted a proposal to limit hours in the motor transport industry also to 54. The decisions of the Conference will therefore be valuable to India for co-ordinating on a common basis the working period in industries and transport.

INQUIRY INTO HAZARIBAGH TRAIN DISASTER

Bihar Congress Committee's Action

PATNA, January 14. The Bihar Provincial Working Committee have deputed Mr. Narajee to ascertain the exact number of persons killed in the train accident near Hazaribagh Road since in their opinion the casualties are probably greater than what has so far been reported.

In an announcement made to-day they invite passengers and others who have been eye-witnesses of the accident or the relief operations to communicate to the Assistant Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. No trace has yet been found of Nageswar Prasad Singh, a (Bihar) of Daltonganj who is reported to be missing since the disaster.—A.P.

Accidents That Need Not Happen

Toll In Life And Limb: Illegal Carriage Of Explosive

Forceful comment is again made on the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the small gunpowder and fireworks factories scattered all over India in the latest Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India for the year ending March 31, 1938.

In many cases, says the Report, the most elementary precautions are completely ignored and the safety of the public and surrounding property given no consideration whatever. These omissions are, no doubt, largely due to lack of technical knowledge, but this does not justify the continued licensing of premises which in any way fail to comply with the conditions laid down. No technical knowledge is required to ensure that the number of persons on the premises is limited, that the explosive is manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from dwelling houses, high-ways, public thoroughfares or public places by the necessary safety distances, that the licensed quantity is not exceeded and that explosives are manufactured or immediately removed to a safe place of storage and not allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture. Only too frequently most of the casualties among innocent members of the public are caused by these dangerous premises being quite illegally located in thickly populated areas even in the midst of a bazaar itself.

The maximum quantity of gunpowder or fireworks which may be possessed for sale in ordinary premises is strictly limited by law but unfortunately it is a very common practice for this quantity to be grossly exceeded with disastrous results when an accident does occur. Technical knowledge is, no doubt, necessary for the actual control of the composition of the explosive mixtures used for making fireworks, but the local authorities, stresses the Chief Inspector, can themselves do much to reduce the distressingly large number of accidents which occur each year, by insisting on the observance of safety distances and by ensuring that the limited quantities which may be safely kept in any one house or building or on any one premises are not exceeded.

Sixty-three accidents with country-made gunpowder and fireworks were reported during the year, involving 101 killed and 149 injured. A majority of the explosions with fireworks were caused by the use of unsafe dangerously sensitive mixtures containing chlorates and in many instances the death toll was seriously augmented by a complete disregard of even

the most elementary safety precautions. Steps are, however, being taken in respect of the use of unduly dangerous compositions, to exercise a much stricter control over the materials used, involving, in particular, the bringing of all chlorates within the scope of the Indian Arms Act.

LAXITY IN TRANSPORT CONDITIONS.

As a direct result of the conditions prevailing in the small factories manufacturing gunpowder relaxed conditions are also found in the transport of these materials, particularly by road. The carrying of gunpowder on buses and lorries carrying passengers at the same time is far too common to admit of any justification and local authorities should do everything in their power to put an end to this terribly dangerous practice. It does not seem to be understood that explosives—even country gunpowder—may not be transported under any conditions unless properly packed in double packages. The common but illegal and dangerous habit of transporting gunpowder packed only in gunny bags—often through villages and along the public highways—should be immediately stopped.

Two thousand and fifty-one tons of explosive valued at over Rs. 28,00,000 were imported into British India during the year and 191 major magazines were licensed. One hundred and thirty-nine of these magazines were inspected and most of them were found in good order and magazine owners were as usual most willing to carry out the recommendations of the Department. In some of the older magazines, however, the safety distances which should be maintained around them are being seriously encroached upon, particularly in the case of those near the larger cities, and it will unquestionably be necessary before long for these magazines to find new sites.

REFUELLING BUSES WITH PASSENGERS ON.

Another dangerous practice to which attention is drawn is the filling of petrol tanks, so frequently located inside the body of the bus, while the vehicle contains passengers. It appears that only too often the passengers themselves assist in the refuelling operation, frequently smoking at the same time, and quite oblivious of the fact that, if a fire does occur, not one of them will escape. Unless the warnings now being issued to discontinue this offence are received more seriously than at present, it will be necessary to take severe measures to prevent this practice, says the Chief Inspector. Buses should refuel at the beginning or at the end of their run when not containing passengers.

MOTORING NOTES

Warden Road Being Dug Up Again?

New pipes are making their appearance along the footpath of Warden Road, Bombay. Does this mean that this important thoroughfare especially that portion between the bottom of Pedder Road and the roundabout at the junction of Haines, Clark, Warden, and Hornby Vellard Roads, is to be opened up again, apparently in the same alignment as it was opened up last year? The road opening authorities seem to have difficulty in synchronising their major works so that one opening can do for all pipes that are located in the centre of the road.

Parking Of Cars At Functions

Hosts in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Nagpur are reminded that when they invite more than 20 motorists to a reception or an At Home, it is in their own interests as well as those of the public to notify the W. I. A. A. in advance so that the latter can provide men to supervise the parking of guests' cars. It is one of the W. I. A. A.'s services to members and the convenience resulting to guests from this consideration is a reflection on the host's hospitality and organisation.

Pedestrian Crossings On Marina

Several pedestrian crossings have made their appearance along Marine Drive, Bombay's magnificent sea-coast boulevard. Notice boards have been placed in advance to signalise the crossing, whilst the cross-walk itself is marked with yellow lines, and the public generally appreciate the move by the police. During periods of heavy pedestrian traffic the crossing and the

traffic are controlled by traffic peopys.

Although these signals are good, they could be rather better. In the first place, the notices that have been put up are intelligible only to those who can read English. From the road user's point of view, there is one signal which is known to all drivers—the red triangle. This signifies caution and there is no necessity for the use of any other wording or symbol.

Secondly, the crossings themselves are only signalled by yellow lines. This is sufficient, what is wanted is either iron studs such as are used in Paris or beacons such as are used in England.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Postal Rates On Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—From the newspapers recently received from America we find that President Roosevelt has signed a proclamation establishing the postal rates on books at the figure long accorded to magazines and newspapers viz., 1-1/2 cents (3/4 as) a pound irrespective of the zone of destination.

In India, it has been recognised from the beginning that there should be no tax on knowledge and that information should flow free to all people. But, strangely enough, the Government hitherto seems to find some peculiar virtues in the printed word only as found in periodicals, and has allowed registered newspapers and periodicals to be posted at the rate of 3 pies for 10 tolas, whereas printed books can only be sent by post at the rate of 6 pies for the first 5 tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas. No one can object to the encouragement of postal rates which has been given solely to newspapers and periodicals. But, the wonder is that books which contain the more carefully prepared opinions, views and philosophies of their authors, should have been placed under the handicap of higher postal rates. Cannot the Government of India follow in the footsteps of the U.S.A. Government so that books can become a reader means of bringing wholesome recreation, education, and essential information to all the people of the country? While Provincial Governments are doing their best for compulsory education, they also ought to make efforts to influence the Government of India to reduce postal rates on books as thereby text books will be available in every nook and corner of the country at considerably lower prices than at present. Publishers of low-price books will also welcome the removal of this handicap as postage has hitherto added a large percentage to what the customer pays for such books.

In announcing reduction of postal rates on books, President Roosevelt said that he looked upon this movement as a spontaneous one for popular education and enlightenment. It is definitely a subsidy to Education and specially to rural education. The growth of adult education in rural areas and districts remote from the publishing and large book-selling centres depends to a large degree upon the availability of books at as low a price as possible. The high and discriminatory rates now in effect for book postage as compared with postage on newspapers and magazines act as a deterrent upon the development of adult education. This is specially so when one remembers that to most of the people in the mofussils the high postage rate represents in an annual outlay a very considerable portion of the amount which they can spend on books for study or recreation purposes. The reduction of the postal rates on books will be a great blessing to education. Institutions, Clubs and Libraries, as the amount which they will save by a low postage rate can be spent by them on purchasing more books. It is through books that study and self-education are continued throughout life, and thus the number of informed and intelligent citizens can be increased. No matter how we develop other cultural resources, books will still be of primary importance. Consequently, anything that will make books more cheaply available to everybody will be a great step forward in popular education.—Yours, etc.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA
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The Hawkers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I regret that my remarks on the question of granting licences to the hawkers by the Bombay Municipality have been misrepresented in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Friday, the 13th instant.

I suggested that licences should be given more freely and the licences should not be restricted to certain zones as at present. In support of my recommendation I stated that a large number of hawkers do not obtain licences on account of the restrictions imposed on them and prefer to have the liberty to ply their trade anywhere they choose. To this extent, they have an advantage over the licensed hawkers, but they are harassed by the inspectors of the encroachment department and by the police constables.

If licences were freely granted the money which passes clandestinely into other pockets would come into the coffers of the Municipality, and the poor hawkers will

be saved from the hardships which they have to undergo under the prevailing system.—Yours, etc.,
OSMAN SOBANI.
Bombay.

Population And Progress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Dr. Memon has stated in the "Chronicle" that both in Europe and India the expectation of life increased with the increase of population. But the Indian figure, which was 25.54 in 1901, actually declined to 23.96 in 1931 and in 1931 it was only 25.56. So, it is obvious that the increase in forty years in the expectation of life is not even two years. Secondly, it must be made perfectly clear that in Europe the fall in the birth-rate has to be taken into account while considering the rise in the expectation of life there.

Dr. Memon has also stated: "The high-caste Hindus do not practise birth-control, yet they are not increasing." Even granting that the number of high-caste Hindus who practise birth-control is negligible, still we find by reference to figures in the Census Reports of 1921 and 1931 that in India the Brahmins, the highest class amongst the Hindus, have increased by about a million in that decade. The causes of their slower rate of increase are to be sought in custom, like prohibition of widow-remarriages, comparatively late marriages, etc.

Dr. Memon's feat, in designating the action of the whole population Conference in passing a resolution advocating birth-control as absurd only because it admitted the necessity of additional data on population questions, can be accomplished by very few persons. That person of superior intelligence could not comprehend that the data available might be sufficient for deciding in favour of birth-control which is essential for even a "Regulated Increase" of population—but insufficient for many other purposes connected with the population-problem.

In the discussion of the population-problem it is entirely irrelevant to show that even granting the possibility of a rise in produce, the tendency of population to outrun the means of subsistence must not be lost sight of. Dr. Memon had only one object in giving the example of Japan, but when I wrote about it, I had got two points before me to emphasize. Abundance of the prime necessities of life is the "sine qua non" for the disappearance of human distress. People are bound to suffer where want rules, and want can not be eradicated until birth-control is practised throughout the world.—Yours etc.

G. D. KULKARNI
Hon. Secretary, Birth-Control League, Poona

Christmas Conferences

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The fight for Indian freedom, while yet unfinished, has during these years undoubtedly brought us a few gains and advantages, provincial autonomy being the most recent. How the acquisition of even a little power has made the nation forget her ultimate goal cannot be proved more conclusively than by a reference to the tendencies that have been exhibited within the past year or so tendencies which reached their culmination in some of our recent Christmas Conferences.

Mr. Jinnah's utterances and those of his comrades are an illuminating commentary on the truth that the so-called communal problem in India is not a religious one. It is in the last analysis a psychological problem as all such problems are, and have always been. Communalism is nothing but collective egoism, expressing itself in a variety of forms according to the nature of what the psychologists call "its environmental antipathy." It was Gladstone who said that most politicians are angels when in power, but far otherwise when deprived of it. Of course power often corrupts people, as Lord Acton said. But deprivation of power absolutely corrupts some men. Mr. Jinnah, and Sir A. T. Pannirselvam are examples of politicians who have allowed their resentment against deprivation of power to get the better of their sense of values and historical perspective. It is particularly so in regard to the leaders of the South Indian Justice Party. It is a ridiculous role that Sir Pannirselvam is playing to-day—the role of a Dravidian Fichte, glorifying a hypothetical racial culture. He and his friends are spreading through "group suggestion" the pernicious doctrine of hatred, by

playing upon the herd instinct of their followers. It is a pity and a shame that enlightened Indians should follow in the wake of the lunatic fantasies of Hitler and Mussolini. Of their clamorous satellites one need hardly take any notice. They are just food for the "communal cannon." It is the leaders who set the tone and give to communal passions and prejudices of this kind a metaphysical and an ideological leadership, therefore, is a terrible responsibility. The ease and frequency with which even great men, when their personal ambitions are suppressed, have identified the prompting of their own passions with a plausible ideology are really appalling. That is why human history has a long succession of misguided cranks, idealistic criminals, and fanatical saviours. Man is imitative and gregarious, and he is clamorously so when his deep-rooted prejudices are roused by those who have jockeyed themselves into positions of trust and leadership. This perhaps explains the momentary popularity of these communal pyrotechnics in our country. All the same they do considerable harm to the country. A forest is soon on fire, said the wise Seneca, but a tree is a long time growing.

In the midst of this rich and varied Christmas harvest of political utterances, there are a few that are peculiarly outstanding. The "gem of purest ray serene" is of course the statement that the Hindus are the Jews of India and that Mr. Gandhi is their leader! It is undoubtedly the most original contribution yet made to the phraseology of communal fanaticism of Sir A. T. Pannirselvam and his followers and friends that the Aryan (whatever that might mean) is the enemy of India and that all Congressmen and Brahmins are therefore Aryan. We may leave out of account other minor discoveries published by the Justice Party Conference such as that Gandhi's "swadeshim" is born out of his selfish desires to benefit his "bania" millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad! The communalist sees communalism everywhere.

How vitally necessary sane political leadership is in India to-day needs no reiteration, and so it was a refreshing experience to read the addresses of Dr. Mukherji and Professor S. E. Ranganadhan at the Indian Christian Conference in Madras and the presidential address of Principal A. Soares to the Catholic Conference at Mangalore. Here at least we had something helpful, something to strengthen and uplift our drooping spirits and clear away the gloom and despair of rabid communalism. It was not an accident that these helpful utterances all came from those who are or have been connected with education. True nationalism is not anti-Christian, it is the deliberate opinion of our Christian friends both at Mangalore and at Madras. It was a splendid and dynamic lead conferences gave to the great Christian community in our country. Here at least we listened to utterances which instead of inflaming communal passions enlightened and inspired the community, and showed it the path of co-operation and comradeship and not that of mutual conflict and suspicion.

Symptoms, however alarming they may appear to be, are not the disease. The symptoms of insane communalism recently exhibited, we hope, are not indications of any organic derangement of our precious body-politic. Silent, integrating national work is being done in every part of the country whether it is under the auspices of the Congress or otherwise. The Tamil Nadu Political Conference at Rajapalayam witnessed a gathering of nearly 60,000 villagers eager to reaffirm their faith in the Congress and to support the Congress Ministry in Madras. But even symptoms are at times disquieting; they may develop into an incurable disease. The disintegrating tendencies in our national life are definitely on the increase, whether they take the form of a clamour for separate provinces on the basis of cultural and linguistic esoterism or economic self-sufficiency, or communal and provincial bickering and jealousies and indecent struggle for power and influence. These forces have led to an enormous over-valuation of communal and provincial needs and an incessant demand for communal and other safeguards and privileges. In the meantime the hand of the clock of Indian nationalism has been definitely put back, and much ground has been lost. Indian nationalism is certainly at the cross-roads, and

a clear alternative is before us—the achievement of a united and strong nation, impelled by a common political and patriotic motive or the decline of all that for which India has stood through centuries in a welter of contending communities.—Yours, etc.,
PROF. H. S. RAO.
Madanapalle.

Minimum Salary For Teachers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The More Committee on the training of Primary Teachers deserves to be congratulated on its majority report, which embodies valuable and bold recommendations as to the necessary qualifications for male and female primary teachers, establishment of Lokshalas and Training Colleges, the revised syllabus, etc.

The Committee, however, has not done justice to the primary teachers, in its recommendations for the scale of pay. A minimum decent living wage is advocated in these times for peons, labourers, scavengers and other workers. Even though, higher qualifications—and that too rightly—are required of the teachers decent payment for them is not recommended. However much, one might appreciate the financial difficulties of the Congress Government and their commitments in other important programmes, together with the restrictions of the Government of India Act under which they work, it has to be opined that the More Committee recommendations as to the scales of pay are not satisfactory. In view of the high qualifications required, and the importance of the teacher in the social order, the minimum salary for a duly qualified teacher should not be less than Rs. 30 per month, and the maximum should be reached within a period of 15 years. The Congress Government should accept in principle a higher salary for the teacher, to be enforced within a few years, if they are not in a position at present to put the same in force owing to financial difficulties.—Yours, etc.,
RAMCHANDRA D. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B.,
President, the Dohad Municipal Primary Teachers' Association, Dohad.

Small Causes Court Bench
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In a short time, a vacancy is occurring on the Bench of the Presidency Court of Small Causes at Bombay. This is a good opportunity for the Government of Bombay to effect an economy by not appointing anybody to this post. The reason is that the work has fallen in that court, and is increasingly falling. In 1923, the number of suits was 38,000, and there were five judges and they did the work very well without a murmur that they were overworked. An additional judge was appointed in 1924 and from that year onwards, there are six judges. The number of suits last year was 26,000. There is no reason why this additional judge's post be retained when there is not enough work. As a matter of fact, there is so little work in the court these days that at 1-30, the lobby presents a deserted appearance, and some judges have to rise at 2 and sit in their chamber till 5-30.—Yours, etc.,
"A LAWYER."

The Advocate's Examination
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It has now been finally decided by the Bombay Bar Council that the Advocate's Examination will be closed from February 1941. The only chances for those who cannot afford to go in for the LL.B. course are thus being taken away. May I, therefore, request the authorities that some more concessions should be given to those who would be appearing for the above examination till it is finally abolished. I request that the candidates who would secure fifty per cent. marks in any subject should be exempted from appearing for a subsequent examination in that subject. We are not hereby asking anything more than what has been already granted to the LL.B. students. As the examination is going to be closed, it behoves the authorities to be liberal enough at least to grant such a concession, which may partially make up for the final closure of the examination. I also request all the candidates to make a move in the matter by sending representation to the proper authorities.—Yours, etc.,
"AN EXAMINEE."

Beggar Nuisance In Suburban Trains
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—While congratulating the Home Member of the Government of Bombay for the courageous initiative he has taken in dealing with the beggar problem of the City, one cannot help deploring the apathy of the authorities of

both the Railways (G. I. P., and B. & C. I. Rly.) towards the nuisance caused by beggars in their suburban trains. These trains are crowded to overflowing in the mornings and evenings and to have to make way for the free access and movements of filthy and infernally stinking beggars in congested compartments is a difficult matter, apart from being a physical impossibility. One can put up with the walling of the beggars in the midst of the din of the moving train, but their proximity is intolerable even to their best protagonists. The Railway authorities seem to be impervious to the complaints repeatedly raised in the columns of the newspapers; but the patience of their patrons are not without its limits. Perhaps they are cognizant of the inevitable fact that the passengers cannot but use their trains if they want to keep their jobs in the city. Still, it is high time that they realized the exigency of checking this confounded nuisance and adopted measures to purge their trains of these unwelcome customers.—Yours, etc.,
K. R. NAIR.

Callousness
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—As I was coming down to Bombay this morning at Worli next to Bungal Chemical Co. building a car coming from Bombay nearly ran into a fisherman carrying a load on her head. The car brushed past her throwing her down. She was not injured but her day's livelihood was scattered on the ground.

The car did not stop. It sped away, since there was no actual damage to limb nothing will be reported. I suppose to the police or in the papers. Negligence and callousness are not punishable offences. But I think publicity is necessary in such cases. The number of the Saloon Car was N. 3316. Besides a chauffeur, there was an occupant inside. But the point I would emphasize is that the chauffeur wore a white Khadi Cap, presumably the occupant inside and the owner of the car not to mention the chauffeur professed to be staunch disciples of that incarnation of pity, Gandhiji.—Yours, etc.,
RAMAN K. DESAI.

Professional Tenants
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The laxity of Law has created a new class of Professional Tenants, which is fast growing much to the detriment of both land-lords and honest Tenants. The tactics are simple and the business is unusually thriving in these hard days of unemployment. A well-dressed man comes to you, pays a month's rent cash in advance, rents your flat the bigger the better for him, pays rent for a month or two, takes sub-tenants without your knowledge or consent, receives and collects rents from them in advance, and gradually himself ceases to pay rent due to the land-lord. Two months arrears of rent and then a month's notice, which is often dodged followed by a suit for ejectment and a separate suit for arrears of rent affords the delinquent complete liberty to take a few hundred rupees, from his sub-tenants and show the thumb to the land-lord. After losing a few months' rent and spending his good money in litigation, the land-lord gets a paper decree which is unenforceable as the professional tenant is a shrewd businessman and keeps nothing but his personal clothes on the premises, which a benign Government have made unattachable. He simply walks out of the premises, is lost in the wide city of Bombay and is soon on the lookout to victimize some other house-owner in a different part of the city.

Will the Rent Inquiry Committee, which is now sitting please take steps to stop these nefarious practices, which are unfortunately growing?—Yours etc.,
"VICTIMISED LANDLORD."

Champiwalla At Chowpati
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Many of your readers would have come across at Chowpati Beach a band of up-country people, calling themselves as "Champiwalla," recently migrated here.

They ply their trade after sunset in the dark cover of night. Obviously, though, they do only "champi" or dry massage, real objective of several of them is unnatural sex-gratification. May I request the City Fathers and the Crime Police of Bombay to take immediate steps in order to drive away the pest from the place of public resort.—Yours, etc.,
"PURITON."

Safety Island At Worli
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your

BARODA ADMINISTRATION DURING DECEMBER

Stimulating Small Industries And Sinking Wells For Poor
The Information Officer of the Baroda Government has issued a summary of some important activities during the month of December.

An important announcement was made by Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, in his address to the State Legislative Council. It reiterated the policy of close association of the people with the administration and visualised a further advance in the policy, consequent upon consideration of the recommendations of a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

LAND REVENUE AND LOCAL CESS

The question of giving relief to agriculturists in view of the prolonged depression, which had been engaging the anxious attention of the Government, has resulted in a substantial reduction of over Rs. 21 lakhs in land revenue and local cess for a period of five years, including the current year, irrespective of any rise in prices that may occur in this period. This relief will not affect seasonal remissions given under the rules for failure of crops, etc.

The Government have recently passed orders which have entailed a remission of Rs. 2,70,101 and suspension of Rs. 1,78,405 of land revenue in the four talukas of Amreli district.

LOCAL BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES

The Government have granted the right of electing presidents to all the district boards and to eleven "A" class municipalities and the Baroda City Corporation. The Government have exempted the district boards from making contributions amounting to Rs. 3,08,708 for expenditure on primary education and maintenance of veterinary dispensaries for a period of five years. This action will increase the sources of income of such bodies and enable them to devote the amount towards urgent works and rural necessities in backward and neglected villages of the districts concerned.

STIMULATING SMALL INDUSTRIES

To encourage small industries in the State, the Baroda Government have granted further concessions. For example the Government have sanctioned the supply of electrical energy at 2 annas a unit for 10 years, waiving minimum charges, to small factories with the exception of flour mills. Small concerns engaged in sugar-cane crushing, extraction of oil, rice hulling and flour milling, having boilers with 100 rating, have been exempted from the obligation of engaging a separate attendant to such boilers. The tanners of the State have been provided with facilities for making articles from refined hides.

133 scholarships totalling Rs. 10,000 are sanctioned from the Diamond Jubilee Peoples Village Uplift Trust Fund for purposes of teaching cottage industries to villagers. Loans will also be given to those who desire to start subsidiary occupations after finishing their studies. The Government have also given a financial help of Rs. 10,000 for encouraging metal industry at Visnagar, besides sanctioning abolition of octroi duty charged on metal sheets in the town.

WELL SINKING FOR THE POOR.
166 scholarships amounting to Rs. 10,725 have been allotted from the Diamond Jubilee Peoples Village Uplift fund for the practical study of agricultural problems.

To help poor agriculturists unable to obtain finance for digging wells, and to enable them to improve their agriculture, the Baroda Government have sanctioned a scheme of wells at Government cost in the fields of agriculturists themselves. The main feature of the scheme is that the cost of the well will be borne by the Government. Where a well becomes a failure the cost will be written off. A nominal annual rate of only one rupee per bigha will be charged to the landholder whose lands will be protected by successful wells. A landholder, severally or jointly, can purchase a well on payment of the cost in ten equal instalments whereafter the responsibility for payment of water rate will cease.

FEEDER ROADS

The Baroda Government have sanctioned a programme of feeder roads consisting of 152 roads with total mileage of 499 miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 18,18,195. The programme for Amreli has been completed and the total roads completed in Baroda, Mehsana and Narmad district stand at 109 roads with a mileage of 275 costing Rs. 8,42,000.

With effect from December 1, 1938 the Government have discontinued the protective duty of three annas per ounce on silver imported in Mehsana district.

DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS.
The Government have noted the working of the debt conciliation boards established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara, Dabhol, Kodinar and Patan divisions. 48 applications were disposed of in November 1938 and debts amounting to Rs. 35,194 due from 28 persons were scaled down to Rs. 21,710. The per centage being 58.2.

NO ULTERIOR MOTIVES AGAINST NIZAM

Savarkar's Letter To Sir Akbar Hyderi

The following letter is addressed by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, to the Rt. Honble Sir Akbar Hyderi, Prime Minister to the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad on 11th January, 39:

"I beg to forward herewith a copy of the resolution passed by the Hindu Mahasabha at Nagpur regarding the grievances of the Hindus in that State as well as enclose a copy of the demands put forward by the Aryasamajist All-India Conference at Sholapur. Both the resolutions will speak for themselves.

I take liberty to assure you and through you H. E. H. the Nizam that the Hindu Mahasabha has no ulterior motives against the Nizam or the Nizam State or against the Muslims as a community in this movement. The Mahasabha does not aim and has no grudge against any equitable treatment being dealt out to the Moslems in the State, nay, its very stand-point is that all subjects including the Moslems be equitably treated and should enjoy freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom of worship and should be represented in the legislatures and the public services according to the strength of their population or, if that suits the Nizam Government, even on merit alone without any distinction of caste or creed. Nothing could be juster or more national and non-communal than this attitude taken up by the Mahasabha.

Fervently, therefore, I appeal to you to recast all administration of the Nizam State in consonance with the above just and equitable principle and policy and remove all inequitable laws, rules and regulations under which the Hindus are being systematically and in cases even fanatically oppressed and restore to them all civic, religious and political rights which such non-communal and just a policy as indicated above involves. The Hindu Mahasabha genuinely wishes to arrive at a peaceful settlement of this question. Therefore, I request you to grant all the religious and civic demands detailed out in the enclosed copy of the resolutions passed at the Aryasamajist conference at Sholapur, usher in immediately political reform, introduce a legislative council and grant a free representation to the Hindus in it and in the public services as well in proportion to their population. But if even this appeal falls to persuade H. E. H. the Nizam to concede all these demands immediately then the Hindu Maha Sabha, having exhausted all constitutional means, will have no other course left but to continue the civil resistance movement which has already been launched in the Nizam State on a mass scale and not to call it off whatever the cost, till its demands as enumerated in the resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Aryasamajists are fully conceded."

Mr. L. C. Buss and Sir Henry Gidney have been nominated as non-official members of the Central Assembly.

turists themselves. The main feature of the scheme is that the cost of the well will be borne by the Government. Where a well becomes a failure the cost will be written off. A nominal annual rate of only one rupee per bigha will be charged to the landholder whose lands will be protected by successful wells. A landholder, severally or jointly, can purchase a well on payment of the cost in ten equal instalments whereafter the responsibility for payment of water rate will cease.

FEEDER ROADS

The Baroda Government have sanctioned a programme of feeder roads consisting of 152 roads with total mileage of 499 miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 18,18,195. The programme for Amreli has been completed and the total roads completed in Baroda, Mehsana and Narmad district stand at 109 roads with a mileage of 275 costing Rs. 8,42,000.

With effect from December 1, 1938 the Government have discontinued the protective duty of three annas per ounce on silver imported in Mehsana district.

DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS.
The Government have noted the working of the debt conciliation boards established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara, Dabhol, Kodinar and Patan divisions. 48 applications were disposed of in November 1938 and debts amounting to Rs. 35,194 due from 28 persons were scaled down to Rs. 21,710. The per centage being 58.2.

All Charges Trivial And Untrue

Muslims Have Got More Than Their Due

FACTS AND FIGURES WHOLLY REFUTE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Bombay Government's Smashing Reply

The Government of Bombay have dismissed the charges of the Muslim League in regard to alleged grievances of the Muslims in the provinces, governed by the Congress, as trivial and untrue.

In regard to the province of Bombay, the communiqué issued by the Director of Information shows by reference to every count that the allegations are far from true. On the contrary it is shown that under the Congress rule of about a year and a half, the Muslims have gained much more than was due to them on a strictly population basis. In certain cases, discrimination was clearly shown in their favour.

Here is the text of the communiqué issued by the Director of Information, Bombay.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League appointed a Committee to inquire into Muslim grievances in Congress Provinces. The Committee has produced a report of 82 pages of which 51/2 have been devoted to the alleged grievances of Muslims in the Province of Bombay. These grievances are on the face of them mostly trivial and scarcely merit a reply, but, as they appear to be intended to form the basis of an indictment of Government's policy towards the Muslim population in this Province generally, the Government of Bombay has decided to reply to them.

ENTIRELY WRONG

The first part of the report, so far as it concerns Bombay, deals with one or two general grievances. The first is the alleged handicap under which Muslim minorities in the Provinces labour owing to the provision in the Legislative Assembly of a rule fixing the minimum number of the members who must stand up to support adjournment motions before the House grants leave. In Bombay the minimum necessary is 36, while there are only 33 Muslim members in the Legislative Assembly. It is a fact that it was proposed that 36 members should be the minimum for the purposes of moving an adjournment, this being based upon the old proportion of one-fifth of the membership of the Legislature.

The present Government, however, altered the rule so as to provide that only 30 members out of the 175 need stand in their places to support an adjournment motion. This is about one-sixth as compared with one-fifth under the old rules so that if the 30 Muslim members act together they can always obtain the requisite number. The statement in the report that very few of the "injustices" done to the Muslims could be discussed in the Assembly due to the provision in the Assembly Rules is therefore entirely wrong. In one case the Home Minister wanted Congressmen to stand, in order that the Muslim League may have an opportunity to discuss their alleged grievances.

"PREFERENCE TO CONGRESS"

The next grievance relates to a circular issued by Government directing district officials to consult the Presidents of District Congress Committees regarding (1) the nomination to local bodies and municipalities and (2) the allocation of seats on different bodies. The report complains that no such orders have been issued about consulting Muslim League officials, etc.

There is no substance in this alleged grievance. The only object Government had in mind in issuing the circular was to ensure that the Presidents of District Congress Committees were amongst the persons consulted. Previously they had not been so consulted, although other public men in the district had been. There was no suggestion that the Presidents of District Congress Committees should be singled out for special consultation but it is intended that they should not be left out.

DEPARTMENTAL TRANSFERS

Another and graver general allegation is contained in the statement that "there have been many instances in which Government officials who refused to be intimidated by the majority and upheld

the just rights of the Muslims have been victimised by being transferred." Actually the report gives only two cases, one relating to a Muslim Deputy Collector and the other to a European Superintendent of Police. The inference sought to be drawn from the facts given, namely that the transfer of these officials had something to do with the incidents referred to, is without foundation. It is not the policy of Government to discuss the reasons underlying the transfer of individual officials. But Government states categorically that no transfer of any official in any department has been dictated by any other consideration than that of departmental convenience.

NOMINATION IN LOCAL BODIES

Turning to the specific allegations, the first one is that, the school boards of the local authorities in the Province have issued a circular ordering that the day's work in all schools should begin with the singing of "Vande Mataram". The report refers to the alleged action of one District Board. With this the Government of Bombay is not directly concerned, and Government has issued no orders in this matter. The next allegation relates to the abolition of the system of nomination in local boards. The report admits that the Muslim League members of the Assembly supported Government's decision to do away with nomination and award seats on a population basis, but alleges that the redistribution of seats in the various local boards has affected the minorities adversely. Instances are given which, it is suggested, support this contention. What has happened is this,—the system of nomination having been abolished, election to membership of local bodies takes place on a population basis with a certain weightage in the case of small minorities.

The fact that owing to the system of nomination in former years certain communities obtained by nomination a larger number of seats than they would be entitled to on a population basis is no justification for altering the basis upon which elections to local bodies are arranged. The theory of nominations was to smoothen out irregularities caused by elections. With the system of electorates based upon population there can be no inequalities, because any community in any electoral area is in a position to poll its full strength.

INQUIRIES BEING MADE

The next specific charge relates to the grant to the English school at a small town in Ratnagiri District and the grievance is made that Muslim students are unable to get any benefit from the physical education class, as it is confined to members of the Hindu community, while no separate arrangements have been made for the physical training of Muslim students. The complaint is also made that this class or Lathi Sangh is affiliated to the Hindu Sabha at Nagpur. Enquiries are being made into the truth of this allegation.

UNTRUE ALLEGATION

The next grievance relates to the alleged cancellation by the present Government of the provision made in the budget of the Interim Ministry for the grant of scholarships to Muslim students in

secondary schools. This allegation is untrue and seems to have been based upon a misunderstanding. The Interim Ministry had considered the provision of an additional grant of Rs. 1,75,000 a year for special scholarships, not for Muslims only but for the Backward and Intermediate classes, which of course, include Muslims. Actually the scholarships would have gone in greater numbers to the Intermediate and Backward classes other than Muslims because, since 1924, the latter had been receiving a disproportionately large number of scholarships.

It is not, however, necessary to examine this allegation any further because the scheme never fructified owing to the Interim Ministry going out of power. An examination of the scheme shows that to equalise granting of scholarships to these various communities in order to give them the proportion that they were entitled to without reducing the disproportionately large number of scholarships given to Muslims, would have meant an expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 in addition to the Rs. 1,75,000 proposed. It is obvious, therefore, that the Muslims could have received no additional advance from this Rs. 1,75,000. On the contrary, the treatment of Muslims strictly in accordance with their rights in relation to other communities would have meant a reduction in the number of scholarships, which the present Government does not desire to make.

SUPPRESSION OF PAPERS

The next allegation relates to the suppression of newspapers. A complaint is made that Muslim papers were singled out during the riots in Bombay City and made to submit to censorship and also that discrimination is used against Muslim papers with regard to Government advertisements.

As regards the first allegation, the fact is that it was necessary, in the interests of public safety to take certain action against newspapers whose writings were calculated to inflame communal discord. Four of these were Muslim and two Hindu papers.

As regards official advertising and printing, newspapers are treated in the same way, the main consideration being their value as an advertising medium.

AHMEDABAD BURIAL GROUND

The next allegation relates to the closing of a burial ground in Ahmedabad. The report seeks to give the closing of this burial ground a communal twist. Government are not strictly concerned in this matter as it is primarily one for the Municipality. The Municipality has purported to act solely in the interests of the health of a fast growing city and has set apart other grounds for the purpose. As, however, the matter formed the subject of a protest to Government, the Director of Public Health has been asked to visit the burial ground and report to Government.

The next allegation is to the effect that several Muslim students at a place called Chhoda in Ahmedabad District had their scholarships suspended after the communal tension in the locality during the month of September 1937. This allegation is quite untrue and seems to be based on a misunderstanding. No scholarships are at the disposal of the Schools Committee, although it can recommend people for free studentships. The school records show that all the Muslims who studied in school up to November 1937 were given free studentships on the recommendation of the village School Committee.

POLICY REGARDING RIOTS

The remainder of the allegations refer to several communal riots and the burden of the report is to suggest that in dealing with communal riots the Government of Bombay is biased in favour of the Hindu population. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the causes and the course of these various riots, because Government is unwilling by raking up old history to reopen old wounds and start fresh controversies. It only desires to state that these riots were dealt with by the local officers in a strictly impartial manner with a view only to restoring law and order.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Government regrets that the Muslim League should have raised a fabric of allegations on such vaguely stated facts, none of which can bear any scrutiny. On the contrary during their eighteen months' regime the present Government in Bombay have with reference to the Muslims taken among others the following steps:—

- (1) The percentage of places reserved in Government High Schools for the Muhammadan students has been raised from 15 to 20.
- (2) Without reference to the

Grant-in-aid Code rules a liberal grant of Rs. 6,000 non-recurrent and Rs. 5,500 recurrent has been given to a Muhammadan Purdah Girls' School in Bombay as a special case.

(3) In response to the Muhammadan public feeling in Poona a Muhammadan lady was promoted from the Subordinate service to gazetted rank and appointed lady Superintendent of the Urdu Training College for Women, Poona.

POONA SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

(4) Mrs. Fazl Tyebji, M.L.A., was requested to visit the Anglo-Urdu Girls' Middle School, Poona, which is the only institution for Urdu-speaking girls in the Province, and to make recommendations for popularising it, and in accordance with her suggestion the Middle School is to be removed to a more suitable rented building and converted into a full-fledged High School from next year at an additional annual cost of about Rs. 6,000. Steps are also being taken to give effect to her other recommendations in the matter.

(5) Additional special scholarships of the value of Rs. 9,360 in secondary schools and of Rs. 7,200 in colleges have been sanctioned for Muhammadan girls with effect from the current year (1938-39).

(6) Since the present Government took office, two Muslims have already been appointed as Sub-Judges and one more Muslim's name is borne on the current select list of candidates for appointment as Subordinate Judges, thus giving to the community more than the quota usually given to it.

(7) 16 Muslims have been appointed as Honorary Magistrates.

(8) Muslim members have been appointed on the Visiting Committees for the two Bombay City Jails and other institutions such as the Children's Aid Society, the David Sassoon Industrial School and the Willingdon Boys' Home.

(9) Since the advent of the present Ministry, the following 5 Muslims have been appointed either as Government Pleaders or Public Prosecutors or their Assistants:

1. Mr. B. S. Ternikar, LL.B., as Hon. Assistant to the District Government Pleader, Belgum.
2. Mr. N. Y. Pathan, LL.B., as Assistant Government Pleader, Panch Mahals at Nadiad.
3. Mr. M. G. Fakih, LL.B., as Assistant Government Pleader and 1st Assistant Public Prosecutor, Kolaba.
4. Mr. M. H. Shaikh, LL.B., as Sub-Government Pleader, Malgaon.
5. Mr. M. M. R. Baig, LL.B., as 2nd Assistant Public Prosecutor, Poona.

PRISONERS RELEASED

(10) After the present Ministry took office, steps were taken by Government to bring about reconciliation between Hindus and Muslims in certain places in the Province and with that object in view, Government sanctioned the release of four Muslim prisoners convicted in the Ahmednagar-Vitarnam Riot of 1919. One Muslim prisoner convicted in the communal riot in Sholapur in 1927 was released. Two Muslim prisoners convicted in the communal riot at Surat in 1928 and 15 Muslim prisoners convicted in the communal riot at Poona in 1936 over the Soniya Maruti Temple dispute were ordered to be released. In November 1938, Government sanctioned the withdrawal of five criminal cases against several Hindus and Muslims which had arisen out of the communal disturbances at Nadiad during Muharram in March 1938.

(11) Arrangements have been made at the Cama and Ables Hospitals, Bombay, for the training of Muslim women as nurses. 5 Muslim candidates have been entertained this year, 4 in general nursing and 1 in midwifery courses.

MORE THAN DUE

The total population of the Province of Bombay according to the last census was about 1,82,00,000, and the population of the Muslims was about 14,00,000. The percentage of recruitment of Muslims to Government service on the population basis should be 8.8. On the 1st of July 1937, the percentage of Mussalmans in the Provincial Service was 8.6. The statistics of appointments held by Muhammadans in the Provincial Service on the 1st July 1938 show that the percentage had increased to 9.6. These figures show that Muhammadans have secured a percentage higher than they would be entitled to on a strictly population basis. The figures also reveal the noticeable fact that the percentage of Muhammadans in the Provincial Service has increased by 1 per cent. in one year.

TRIBUTES TO VIVEKANANDA

Why Indians Must Be Proud Of India: It Is The Home Of Ancient Wisdom

BOMBAY, Sunday.—The lessons of history and the accumulated wisdom of sages and saints have to be applied to solve the problem of humanity. "The gathering clouds of Europe, its much accumulated horror and destructive propensity can find a panacea only in the ancient wisdom of India."

"The Gita teaches the universality of religion; it observes no caste or creed, and no narrow division of humanity; it offers an open door through which the whole of mankind might enter for the realisation of the brotherhood of man and the inherent harmony of the universe."

These were some of the statements made by different speakers at Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the 77th Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's birthday.

EMBODIMENT OF TRUTH

Sir Jehangir Coyaee presided. In his presidential speech he observed that Vivekananda's life was like a torch in the darkness of time; it had a two-fold blessing; it blessed him who heard and him who spoke on the life of this incomparable saint. His voice thrilled and enthralled by its eternal values and mystic significance.

He was the embodiment of truth and the calm, contemplative spirit of India; he reflected what is reflected in Ancient Buddhist and Brahminical art—the spirit of contemplation and the search for absolute values.

He emphasised on religion as a form of service and struck a happy balance between the Karma Yog and the Bhakti Yog. It was comparable to the best man that was in Sufism.

The works that he left behind have a perennial value, and when religion became an organisation and an administration, the times cried out for men like Vivekananda to restore its pristine purity.

DYNAMIC CONCEPT OF RELIGION

Mr. K. Natarajan, the next speaker said, that Vivekananda's life was a lesson for the present and for all time; great personages were not so born; the stress and storm of life, the unkind buffets of hard fortune, the very adversities of existence, hammered them into something great, something eternal. Such was the evolution of Vivekananda from a humble wanderer on the face of the earth, to one of the greatest masters of wisdom, and a prophet who held out the vision of a fuller life to humanity.

Swami Vivekananda was no narrow follower of Hinduism, but a veritable worshipper of truth; he was Hinduism or Islam or Christianity he venerated all prophets and saints, for they were the possessors of the key to eternal wisdom.

His religion was "Vedanta" which was all-embracing, which worshipped all cultures, Buddhist, Hindu or any other and followed nothing but truth which was one and indivisible.

His concept of religion was not static but dynamic and served the double purpose of making the world realise the mission of India and also enriching the social life of the country by its practical application.

Sri Krishna in the Gita taught that religion knew no bounds and was no respecter of castes and creeds; Vivekananda reiterated this.

MAN OF ACTION

Dr. N. A. Tothi the next speaker said, that Swami Vivekananda, was not a mere dreamer or an impractical visionary; he was a man of action for all his contemplation was directed to self-analysis and through that the objective world.

The Art and the Culture of India were peculiar in that they arrived at perfection by the process of contemplation and the evolution of the unconscious.

He said that the greatest truth ever taught by Vivekananda was when he said that education was the visible manifestation of the perfection already in man, and so was religion, the visible manifestation of the latent divinity already in man. These sayings of Vivekananda contained the very quintessence of the wisdom of sages of antiquity, and also expressed the significance of Patanjali's "Yoga Sutra".

No education could have a tangible value, if it did not start with self-discipline and self-realisation as the objectives.

OTHER TRIBUTES

Mr. I. J. S. Taraporewala, Swami Sambuddhanand and other speakers

CHINA'S FATE NOW RESTS WITH THE WOMEN

Theirs The Responsibility Of Survival Or Death Says Madam Chiang Kai-Shek

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—The responsibility whether China will die or survive rests with the Chinese Women.

With these words Madam Chiang Kai-Shek concludes her report on a series of flying trips of inspection in the interior of China.

After expressing her determination to continue her efforts relentlessly to organise Chinese women throughout the country to participate in war work.

"If women want equality of rights with men, she declares in her report, they must first be prepared to share men's responsibilities."

HAJ PILGRIMS' GRIEVANCES

KARACHI, Jan. 15.—Mr. Hatim Alavi, Mayor of Karachi, visited the Haj camp this morning and heard the grievances of the Haj pilgrims bound for Mecca.

In an interview to the "United Press" the Mayor said: "Up to today there are 4,350 pilgrims in Karachi, of whom about 2,600 are sailing by S.S. Akbar and S.S. "Rahman" of the Moghul Lines and the S.S. "El Madina" of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., (for which booking was closed by January 10). About 800 or 900 have taken advantage of the last moment reductions in the fares by the Moghul Lines from Rs. 145 to Rs. 120 for their last additional steamer S.S. "Khusr" for which the booking opened on January 11.

"About 800 or 900 pilgrims are stranded for they came to Karachi on the understanding, they state, that the companies would charge them Rs. 60 or Rs. 70.—United Press.

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 1.—Miss Miraben, Gandhiji's English disciple, who is staying at present in the village home of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, at Utmanzai, in connection with the spread of encouragement of hand-spinning and khadi among the Khudai Khitmatgars particularly, interviewed said that she was satisfied with the response from amongst the Khudai Khitmatgars who were coming to Utmanzai to learn hand-spinning. She hoped that in about a month they would be able to train themselves in hand-spinning and allied work. Miss Miraben added that response was not lacking from the Pathan womenfolk. They too were desirous to train themselves in hand-spinning. She was receiving pressing requests from several places in the Frontier for imparting training in khadi work, but she would not divert her attention to those places and people unless she had finished her work among the Khudai Khitmatgars at Utmanzai.—United Press.

Library Movement In Baroda

ANAND, Jan. 15.—Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the Premier at Anand said that the Library movement had taken rapid strides in the Baroda State, where it was responsible for liquidating mass illiteracy to a considerable extent. There were now in Baroda, 4 district libraries, 42 town libraries, 17 libraries for women and 11 libraries for children exclusively besides 1,200 village libraries. He urged the people of Gujarat to develop their own Library system on the basis of Baroda. He also hoped that the Congress Ministry of Bombay would give a good stimulus to the Library movement.—United Press

He said that Vivekananda taught that there was an element of divinity in the humblest among the sons of men, the most helpless and the down-trodden. Vivekananda was not a narrow nationalist; he was international and belonged to the whole of humanity. He loved India not because it was his mother-land, but because it was the home of sages and saints.

He taught the world that in all its afflictions, when vexatious conflicts and disharmony bent her down, India could regenerate her. India was a country to be proud of for, it was the motherland of men like Vivekananda.

The meeting terminated with the words of Romain Rolland, "Such comets as Vivekananda rarely illumine the spiritual sky; a single word of such a man can spiritualise the whole universe."

PROGRESS OF D. G. THACKERSEY HIGH SCHOOL

Homi Mody's Tribute To Present System Of Education

The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Shet Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School of the Gokhale Education Society, came off at the Vanita Vishram Hall on Sunday evening.

Sir H. P. Mody presided. Principal T. A. Kulkarni of the H. P. T. College, Nasik in the course of his introductory speech gave an account of the progress of the school since it was started 26 years ago.

A message from the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay wishing success to the silver jubilee celebrations, was read at the meeting.

The annual report of the school which was read by Mr. H. S. Joglekar, Principal of the school stated that during its entire career the school had been maintaining its high traditions and had now been placed on the list of "A Class Schools" by the Government Educational Department.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, one of the Trustees of the school congratulated the school on its notable career. He paid a compliment to the dynamic personality of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, who was largely responsible for the fine record of the school.

Lady Mody gave away the prizes. Sir H. P. Mody in the course of his speech paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in whose memory the society was founded. He said that judged by any standard Gokhale was one of the greatest Indians of all times.

He thought that the chief defect of present-day education was that it gave "too much of information and too little of knowledge". The real purpose of education must be, not merely to impart information but to create a zest for knowledge. All the same, judged by its products, Sir Homi thought, that the system of education was not as bad as it was made out to be.

The function terminated with the performance of a play, entitled "Satyadash".

WARDHA SCHEME TRAINING AT VIDYA MANDIR

WARDHA, Jan. 15.—The Secretary of the Hindustani Talimi Sangha informs the Associated Press that a three weeks intensive training course in the Wardha Education Scheme, its principles and practice, will commence in Vidya Mandir from January 16, primarily for the Bombay Government delegates from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka while representatives from other national educational institutions and educationists interested in the basic education scheme are also attending. Talimi Sangha members, craft experts and outside educationists will deliver lectures. Mahatma Gandhi will discuss with educationists and delegates the basic scheme on February 4 at the Hindustani Talimi Sangha Headquarters at Shegaon.—A. P.

Congress To Contest Muslim Seat

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.—The "United Press" understands that the Congress will contest the Jaunpore Muslim seat in the U. P. Legislative Assembly, which has been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Muhammad Hussain of Jaunpore. Mr. Rauf of Jaunpore is being persuaded to stand on the Congress ticket while the choice of the Muslim League is expected to be made after the next meeting of the Working Committee of the League.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Jan. 14
B. I. S. N. ss. Queda of 4760 reg tons, Captain W. S. Williamson arrived from Gladstone with cargo of wheat and horses.
L. Edwards ss. Tannenfels of 4833 reg tons, Captain H. Stener arrived from Antwerp via Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.
B. I. S. N. ss. Varella of 1926 reg tons, Captain E. H. Brady arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED
O. S. Kaisha ss. Eihuku Maru of 4292 reg tons, Captain K. Ohtoh sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.
F. Campbell ss. Pres Adams of 7037 reg tons, Captain G. Cullen sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.
Anchor Line ss. Northumbria of 2649 reg tons, Captain F. G. Nesbitt, Liverpool, Manchester and Irlam via Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local cargo.
P. and O. S. N. ss. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F. A. Shir sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.
B. I. S. N. ss. Baroda of 1838 reg tons, Captain S. A. Kialy sailed for Rangoon via Mangalore and Colombo with local cargo.
P. and O. S. N. ss. Strathnaver of 13265 reg tons, Captain P. R. Lyndon sailed for Marselles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.
B. I. S. N. ss. Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F. Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.
B. I. S. N. ss. Garmula of 3234 reg tons, Captain J. N. Collins sailed for Ibo with water ballast.
B. I. S. N. ss. Gandara of 3190 reg tons, Captain E. Davies sailed for Moulemin with water ballast.
Scindia Steam Nvg. ss. El Madina of 1628 reg tons, Captain R. R. Memory sailed for Jeddah via Karachi with pilgrims.
L. Triestino ss. Monte Piana of 3715 reg tons, Captain C. Martinioli sailed for Trieste, Genoa and Marselles via Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING
The following vessels booked for loading on Jan. 15:
S. S. Jalaviya (S. S. N) for Tuticorin and Colombo.
S. S. Gurna (M. M.) for Calcutta.
S. S. Queda (M. M.) for Veraval, Karachi, Aden, Port Sudan, European Ports and American Ports via London.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Jan. 14
1. Monte Piana 3715 Karachi 15-1 L. Triestino
2. Tannenfels 4833 Karachi 16-1 L. Edwards
3. Jeypore 3209 Karachi 14-1 M. M.
4. Northumbria 2649 Karachi 20-1 Anchor Line
5. Scindia 5193 Karachi 18-1 L. Edwards
6. Jeypore 3209 Karachi 14-1 M. M.
7. Lindensfels 5276 Karachi 18-1 L. Edwards
8. Nagore 3226 Jan 17-1 M. M.
9. Kenya 4646 Durban 15-1 M. M.
10. City of Kobe 2743 Marmagao 17-1 J. Finlay
11. C/O Venice 5492 Karachi 17-1 K. Nixon
12. Goldenfels 4845 Antwerp 17-1 L. Edwards
13. Queda 4760 Karachi 17-1 M. M.
14. President Adams 6345 New York 14-1 F. Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK
9. Jalarajan 3148 Akyab 17-1 Scindia
14. Bandra 1695 Persian Gulf 18-1 M. M.

PRINCE'S DOCK
A. Gandara 3190 Moulemin 14-1 M. M.
B. Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 16-1 T. Morrison
C. R. Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 16-1 Merchant S. N.
D. E. Haideri 912 Malabar Coast 16-1 H. Hassam
F. El Madina 1628 Jeddah 14-1 Scindia S. N.
M. Revati 250 N. F. M. Malabar Steamship
N. Alipore 3241 N. F. N. F. M. M.

Steamers Expected
FROM LONDON
Rawalpindi 2-23 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-23 P and O S N
Durenda 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maljoia 26-1-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Macilwerath 16-1-39 J. Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Kybbels 25-1-39 L. Edwards
Grotekerk 22-1-39 L. Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Nagara 26-1-39 L. Edwards
Tungsha 21-1-39 L. Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 9-23 F. F. Campbell
Hoegh Merchant 15-1-39 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Van Buren 26-1-39 F. F. Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L. Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L. Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 26-1-39 O. S. Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L. Triestino
Bangalore 15-1-39 P and O S N
Bri. Monarch 20-1-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O. S. Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L. Triestino
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Bankura 19-1-39 M. M.
Varella 14-1-39 M. M.
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 26-1-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 4-2-39 M. M.
Winkfield 21-1-39 M. M.
Takiwa 21-1-39 M. M.
FROM CALCUTTA
Golconda 16-1-39 M. M.
Sira 17-1-39 M. M.
Jalaputra 17-1-39 Scindia S. N.
FROM BASSIN
Burna 15-1-39 M. M.

FROM KARACHI
Vita 19-1-39 M. M.

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Carthage 4-2-39 P and O S N
Bangalore 18-1-39 M. M.
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K. Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Trifels N. F. L. Edwards
Goldenfels 15-1-39 L. Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 26-1-39 F. F. Campbell
Hoegh Merchant 16-1-39 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Harrison 11-2-39 F. F. Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L. Triestino
Monte Piana 15-1-39 L. Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 1-2-39 L. Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L. Triestino
Glasgow Maru 20-1-39 O. S. Kaisha
Nagore 17-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 19-1-39 P and O S N
Bri. Monarch 2-2-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L. Triestino
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-1-39 O. S. Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Maljoia 26-1-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bandra 18-1-39 M. M.
Varella 19-1-39 M. M.
FOR DURBAN
Takiwa 1-2-39 M. M.
Kenya 18-1-39 M. M.
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 16-1-39 T. Morrison
El Madina 14-1-39 Scindia S. N.
FOR CALCUTTA
Potter 13-1-39 L. Edwards
FOR KARACHI
Vita 21-1-39 M. M.
Queda 17-1-39 M. M.
Britannia 20-1-39 Anchor Line
Lindensfels 19-1-39 L. Edwards
B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S. S. Kenya 12-1-39
S. S. President Adams 13-1-39
S. S. Gandara 13-1-39
S. S. Victoria Marie 14-1-39

EXPORTS
S. S. City of Agra for Glasgow: 1960 bags linseed oil cake G. N. Musry; 2720 bags gr nut oil cake G. N. Musry.
For Liverpool: 2560 bags gr nut oil cake G. N. Musry.
For Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton Gill and Co.
S. S. City of Kobe for Liverpool: 1920 bags gr nut oil cake K. Devchand.
S. S. Nagpur for Osaka: 50 bales raw cotton S. Neman; 19 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.
For Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton S. R. Tushkan; 20 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents.
S. S. Goldenfels for Malmo: 1400 tons gr nut oil cake H. Rawli.
For Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake V. Surchand.
For Suez: 12 bales ctn white shirting G. N. Musry.
For Hamburg: 20 bales henna leaves S. M. Rajagor; 70 bales raw cotton K. Devchand.
For Antwerp: 55 bales raw cotton N. Rajaram.
S. S. Hoegh Merchant for Vancouver: 1500 bags gr nut kernel The East Asiatic.
S. S. Britannia for Liverpool: 4000 pkts myrabollams K. Tricamji; 1324 bags gr nuts B. Balwant; 104 drums castor oil L. Abercrombie; 4200 bags gr nut oil cake L. Dreyfus.
For Glasgow: 9560 bags gr nut oil cake P. Surchand; 26 drums castor oil gr nut kernel G. K. Gokachand; 50 drums castor oil L. Abercrombie; 700 bags gr nut oil cake The East Asiatic; 600 bags gr nut oil cake F. H. Kassam.
For Manchester: 16 bales cotton fly Supt. T. Probst (India); 100 bales raw cotton N. Rajaram; 125 bales raw cotton A. Khimji.
S. S. City of Venice for Liverpool: 2400 bags gr nut oil cake G. N. Musry; 160 bags methoe seed B. Balwant; 120 bags gr nut oil cake K. Devchand; 10 bags gr nut oil cake L. Esmail; 5600 bags gr nut oil cake L. Dreyfus; 1300 bags gr nut oil cake M. Bhuta.
For Dunkirk: 124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 550 bags cotton A. Clayton; 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.
S. S. Queda for London: 308 bags gr nut kernels Hamvallah.
For Havre: 2566 bags myrabollams J. Hassamkhalil.
S. S. Monte Piana for Genoa: 110 bales raw cotton B. Cursodans.
IMPORTS
S. S. Halizones Agents J. Finlay from Glasgow: 248 cases whisky; 105 arls pitch; 1083 pkts raw wool; 547 bundles sh; 80 cases raisley; 60 bags corn flour; 75 loose m. s. bars; 50 cases stl tubes; 358 cases beer; 40 cases carbonate of ammonia; 120 drums personi; 300 pkts c. i. cisterns; 67 lse c. i. valves; 205 bundles tyres and tubes.
From Liverpool: 500 kegs hydrosulphite of soda; 220 d/bags sulphate of alumina; 10150 s/bags soda ash; 300 dms solid case soda; 40 drums chloride of calcium; 200 drums bleaching powder; 166 drums dry aniline dye; 100 cases ctn pce goods; 52 cases empty cartridges; 237 bundles galvd plain sheets; 772 bundles ash; 197 bundles stl hoops; 50 cases amorphous phosphorus; 200 cases safety cartridges; 222 drums lubg oil; 50 cases safety fuse; 230 cases soap powder; 125 lse c. i. cisterns; 77 lse c. i. valves; 135 cases mashty; 175 cases toilet soap and preparation; 500 lse fire bricks; 60 bundles iron conduit; 100 cases packing paper; 189 cases tiles; 80 cases stout; 50 bundles loom flanges; 225 bales old newspapers.
S. S. Baraja, Agents M. Mackenzie from Karachi: 1140 bags cement; 2335 bags wheat; 182 bags barley; 1083 bales cotton.
From Port Okha: 9000 bags cement.
From Bombay: 100 bags raisins.
From B. Abbas: 158 cases raisins.
From Porebunder: 61 bales ctn pce goods.
From Jask: 100 bags fish maws.
From Muscat: 98 cases pomegranates; 1346 bags d. dates; 51 cases sardines.

HIGHEST PETROLEUM OUTPUT

Indian Industry's Record: New Sites For Wells

The production of petroleum in India (including Burma), according to the Geological Survey of India, increased from 334, 811, 624 gallons in 1936, to 350,322,222 gallons in 1937, the highest figure in the history of the industry.

The increase is due to an increase of some 20,000,000 gallons from Singu, 5,500,000 gallons from Attock, 1,250,000 gallons from Thayetmy, and 1,070,000 gallons from Digboi, accompanied with decreases of 9,500,000 gallons from Yeangyang and 2,000,000 gallons from Yeangyat.

The amount of gasoline produced from natural gas was 10, 616,313 gallons in Burma and 456,780 gallons in the Punjab. The Yeangyang field maintained its reputation of being one of the most wonderful oilfields in the world. The total production during 1937 was less than in the previous year, but the resources of the field as a whole are sufficient to ensure an adequate supply of oil for many years.

At the end of 1937 there were 2,910 wells producing in the field. Besides a large number of wells drilled to shallow sands, this total includes 180 hand-dug wells, whose continued existence is one of the interesting features of the field.

The deep drilling activities of 1936 in the southern part of the field died down during the year. On the eastern flank the limit of present economic extension of the oil-sands was approximately demarcated.

GAS DRIVES

Satisfactory results continue to be obtained from gas drives in the leased blocks, in addition to gas drives, gas is also injected with the object of repressuring and storage. Casing policies continue to be carefully designed to protect the oil-sands against the danger of flooding by water and, in general, production methods throughout the field are characterized by a realization of the importance of the conservation of oil and gas and the prevention of waste, whether simple or underground.

The increase in the output from the Singu field continued. The total number of producing wells was 568, compared with 480 in 1936. In addition, a number of wells remained cemented above productive sands. These wells can be drilled into, producing sands in a very short time and the total field production substantially increased.

In spite of the petroleum output, India (including Burma), being the highest in 1937 in the history of the industry, contributed, it may be noted, only 0.50 per cent. to the world's production of petroleum during the year; of this 0.50 per cent. again, 0.40 per cent. came from Burma and 0.10 per cent. from India proper. The contribution, from some of the other important petroleum producing countries were as follows: U. S. A. 62.7 per cent. Russia 9.9 per cent. Venezuela 9.2 per cent. Iran 3.8 per cent. Netherlands 1.9 per cent.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated London Jan. 15, 1939.

The Bank of England's discount against notes amounted to £326,415,597 on December 14th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

With the approach of the end of the year conditions in the open market have become rather quiet. At the daily fixing during the week the amount of bar gold disposed of was about £2,930,000, most of which consisted of resales; offerings were absorbed by a general demand which included some buying for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 12th inst. to midday on the 18th inst.:

Imports	Exports
British West Africa	£259,566
British East Africa	39,802
British Guiana	11,099
Peru	51,823
Soviet Union	1,209,485
France	138,560
Germany	2,454
Switzerland	209,963
Other Countries	20,510
	£1,943,615

Imports	Exports
United States of America	£3,033,064
Canada	9,245
Netherlands	18,394
Switzerland	8,186
Other Countries	2,304
	£3,071,193

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of November 1938:

Imports	Exports
United of South Africa	£ 59,931
Southern Rhodesia	321,262
British West Africa	182,082

PLIGHT OF TALCHER REFUGEES

Thakkar's Wire To Gandhiji

CUTTACK, Jan. 14.
Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sangh, who visited the Talcher Refugees Camp has sent a long wire to Mahatma Gandhi urging the immediate need for food arrangement and sanitation facilities for the refugees whose figure has now reached 31,343.

It may be recalled that these refugees are camping since the 19th of November last in three villages of Angul.

Mr. Thakkar has also mentioned of the official relief long delayed and says that if it is due to red-tape that must be burnt without delay.—United Press.

TWO CONGRESSMEN LEBARKED

Sequel To Defalcation Of Funds

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.
Disciplinary action debarring two Congressmen from membership of any Congress body for a period of one year is understood to have been recommended by the Tribunal appointed by the Lucknow D. C. C. to inquire into alleged defalcation of the Committee's funds.

One of the two Congressmen is further prohibited from holding office for two years.
Two others have been warned off.—A. P.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' PLIGHT

"The transport workers in the B.E.S.T. shall fight for their rights till success is achieved," declared Mr. Purshottam Tricundas addressing a largely attended meeting held at Jinnah Hall on Wednesday under the auspices of the Best Omnibus Drivers Union, the Best Omnibus Conductors Union, and the Tramway Traffic Union, Bombay.

Mr. Purshottam declared that the response from the management was not satisfactory and called upon all those who have not joined the Union to do so, to enable them to present a united front. He regretted that the B.E.S.T. had not correctly estimated the strength of the Unions.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, amidst cheers, then addressed the gathering. He spoke of his experiences of the European and American Labour movements.

He exhorted the members to support only the Congress candidates who have the interests of workers at heart at the forthcoming Municipal Elections. Some of them like Messrs. Masani and Asoka Mehta were office bearers of the Union, who deserved all their active support.

He also referred to the B.P.C.C. elections on Sunday 15th, and called upon all members who were Congressmen to support only the Congress Socialist candidates, like Masani, Asoka Mehta for 'D' Ward and Purshottam Tricundas for 'G' Ward.

Rajaram Pandey, Syed Nuruddin, Hifazat Rasul, Harisingh and others then spoke.

A Halfa message says:—A big fire in an Arab tobacco warehouse caused £40,000 damage.

for the respective deliveries.

Uncertainty as to whether the United States Treasury's buying price for foreign silver will undergo any change after the turn of the year continues to influence operators, acting as a deterrent to fresh operations and influencing some reduction of existing commitments by both bears and bulls.

The buying-price for internal silver is fairly generally expected to be lowered but, as regards the price for foreign silver there is as yet no indication and opinion seems to be about evenly divided.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 12th inst. to midday on the 18th inst.:

Imports	Exports
Australia	£ 15,523
British India	67,583
Belgium	14,243
France	9,500
Eire	3,815
Gibraltar	2,303
Italy	15,828
Other Countries	3,150
	£201,254

Imports	Exports
United States of America	£844,571
Germany	234,485
Hungary	2,280
Denmark	1,555
Norway	1,200
Austria	1,025
Other Countries	4,721
	£879,187

Under the combined influence of Indian selling and reselling and the somewhat firmer tone of sterling against the dollar, prices eased off until 19.15/16d. for cash and 19.5/16d. for forward were quoted on the well int. However, sellers then showed greater reluctance and Eastern speculative as well as American interest appearing on the buying side, there was a recovery by the 19th inst. to 20.1/16d. and 19.9/16d. which was almost fully maintained yesterday. Since the purchases on American account were effected above the usual trade and arbitrage parity, they probably represent speculative business, possibly in connection with coinage.

To-day Indian selling has continued and support being of less volume, prices have eased to 20.1/16d. and 19.7/16d.

Dismissal Of Dewan, Not The Only Issue

In Defence Of Advice Given To Travancore Delegation

(By MAHATMA GANDHI.)

A Travancore Christian friend writes:—

"There is a great misunderstanding about you among the Christian circles of Travancore that you are absolutely against the interests of Christians, and this has originated since you have begun to insist on the withdrawal of the memorial to the Maharaja. The trend of public opinion as has been expressed to me by many friends is something like this.

By the influence of the Travancore Maharani and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer you are wrongly made to understand that the present movement in Travancore is only a rising of the Christians for absolute supremacy over the Hindus of Travancore. It is with this impression in the background of your mind that you are today working against the Travancore movement. Besides, due to the famous temple entry proclamation Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has done a great service to the Hindu community as a whole, and therefore you want to save him from any blemish and personal charges, whatever be his shortcomings. It is with this end in view that you are so strongly pressing the State Congress to withdraw the memorial. Otherwise there is no reason why you should adopt one policy for Rajkot and another for Travancore. For in the case of Rajkot Vallabhbhai Patel and many others have made so many personal charges against the Dewan, and recently Vallabhbhai even threatened to start another fight for the removal of the present Dewan, and you simply approve of all this. While in the case of Travancore, even though it is absolutely impossible for you to understand the situation on the spot being so far off, you simply dictate terms on the memorial question and keep mum over all the unjust actions of the Government. Even after the response has been withdrawn the leaders are kept in prison and arrests are being continued in large numbers, and people are terrorized all over the State even though the movement is almost dead. All this you view in silence without uttering a word. This is a further evidence of your partiality in siding with the Travancore Government."

MAHATMA CLARIFIES ISSUE

Similar communications, more strongly worded, have also been received by me. It might clear the atmosphere a little if I answer the charges. My conscience is quite clear. I claim that in no other States movement have I taken so much interest as in the Travancore movement, for the simple reason that I was pressed to do so by Shri G. Ramachandran who belongs to the Sabarmati Ashram and in whose wisdom, courage, sincerity and non-violence I have very great faith. He threw himself into the struggle after receiving my consent. He had told me that there were all sections interested in the struggle. It was at his instance that I requested Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to go to Travancore and do what was possible by way of negotiation.

I have been against the mixing up of the struggle for responsible government with the charges against the Dewan. But I have been equally insistent that the leaders need not withdraw them unless they realize the soundness of my advice, for they had to bear the brunt of public opposition, if there was any. They could not do so, unless they could speak with conviction. I told them too that they would be justified in prosecuting the charges. If they made the dismissal the only issue, as they well might. But if they insisted on responsible government, there was no meaning in proceeding with the charges.

His bombardment of the Civil population by foreign bombers, resulting in the massacre of innocent women and children has created so much bitterness against him that his name will be execrated for generations to come.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.—Mr. J. B. Miller, Mr. A. Khan and two other office-bearers of the All-India Railway Workers Union, Lahore, were fined to-day on a charge of trespass into the Mughalpur Railway Workshops in March last when they held a meeting in the prohibited area and decided to go on a general strike for five minutes as a protest against the new pass rules.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

Season To Date	This Week	Season 1937/8	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,304	115	10,644
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,545	114	3,352
Exports from U. S. Port	2,118	78	3,678
Of which to Japan	501	28	172
Of which to China	37	10	30
Of which to Great Britain	285	9	1,154
Of which to Germany	299	10	622
Stock at New York	—	—	3,235
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	—	2,866
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	—	9,838
World's visible supply	—	—	7,552
Of which to American cotton	—	—	200
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	5,387	199	5,851
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,120	53	6,134
N.B. All in bales unless omitted. U.S. Government certificated			43,000 bales.

Unsettled European Political Situation

COTTON TRADERS CONFUSED ON NUMEROUS FARM BILLS

Small Local Selling in New York

Bombay, Jan. 14. Business on New York cotton market was generally quiet on Friday with traders confused regarding the numerous farm bills which are creating expectations of a delay of some months before final enactment.

The market opened steady but declined in partial response to easier Liverpool cables which were offset by small trade buying of nears and Bombay demand for distant with offerings small. Prices later rallied on trade price-fixing and some Liverpool buying. The market then eased slightly on local selling and easiness of the stock market coupled with unsettling foreign news. At the opening March was quoted 4 points down at 8.51 and declined to 8.50 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced to 8.53 which was the highest level but again reacted and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.55 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.55c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 4.53. There was hedging, liquidation and easiness of Egyptian. Later on there was utter absence of outside interest. There was some trade talking and local covering. Offerings were light and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.19d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton market was quiet and giza futures closed 2 to 3 points. Uppers futures declined 3 to 7 points. The Alexandria market ruled easy on renewed selling and Sakels futures closed 21 to 23 points down while Ashmouni cotton futures lost 17 to 19 points.

LANCASHIRE TRADE. A stiffening of cotton prices has taken place during the past week and another development pointing to the unlikelyhood of any substantial easing of yarn and cloth quotations in the near future has been the announcement that the 42½ West Agreement for selling prices of medium American rule yarns will remain in operation until March 31. Buyers generally, however, appear to have given their attention to Christmas presents, and few of them have taken the opportunity of placing orders for yarn and cloth in a rising market. Shipping trade in cloth has been poor, the best features being some fair lots of sarries for Bombay, several small lots of linings, cambrics, and poplins for Egypt, and one or two moderate lots of wrap satteens for South America. In home trade styles, however, a moderate business has been done in some quarters not only for the home trade itself but also for the Dominions and the Scandinavian markets. Sheetings, ducks, domestics, overall cloths, twills, casement cloths, linings, and shirtings have all been in request. In yarns moderate weights have occasionally been booked, chiefly in medium weaving qualities for home

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
1 1/2 per cent Paper	98/1
4 per cent 1940-55	115/5
5 per cent 1945-55	115/5
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	115/8
Bank of Hindustan	30/6
Bank of India	149
Central Bank	22/12
Imperial Bank P.P.	157/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	384/6
Indian Overseas Bank	46/2
Reserve Bank	114/8
Union Bank	5/15
TEXTILES.	
Ahmed. New Textiles	435
Amica	255
Arun	210
Arvind	210
Asok	210
Bharatkhand	2425
Bombay Dyeing	877/8
Buckingham and Carnatic	187
Calico	222/8
Central India	232/8
Century	238/2
Colaba	142/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	445
Gokak	146/4
Hukmchand	158/2
Indore	55
Jubilee	216/4
Khataul Makani	117/8
Kohinoor	283/12
Laxmi Cotton	515
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	101/14
Morari	135
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	219/6
Rajpur	685
Rajnagar	205
Sajan	97/8
Saxson and Alliance	72/4
Sholapur	322/5
Simplex	77/8
Swadashi	218/2
Vishnu	125/5
HYDRO ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1365
Tata Hydro Ord.	150
Tata Power Ord.	1255
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electric	130/12
Almer Electric	12/6
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram.	120
Surat Electric	173/12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	324/6
Associated Cements	114/8
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	165/12
Bombay Burma Old	475
Bombay Steam	218/2
Bombay Telephone	79

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 13.	
Broach A/M. 1939 op 158 3/4; highest 157 1/2; lowest 157 5/8; closing 157 5/8	
Broach J/A. op 159 3/4; highest 159 3/4; lowest 158 5/8; closing 158 5/8	
Oomra D/J. op 146 3/4; highest 146 3/4; lowest 145 3/4; closing 145 3/4	
Oomra March op 145 3/8; highest 145 3/8; lowest 144 3/4; closing 144 3/4	
Oomra May op 145; highest 145; lowest 144 3/4; closing 144 3/4	
Bengal D/J. op 120 3/4; highest 120 3/4; lowest 120 1/2; closing 120 1/2	
Bengal March op 120 1/2; highest 120 1/2; lowest 120 1/8; closing 120 1/8	
Bengal May op 121; highest 121; lowest 121; closing 121	
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-23) Rs. 2	
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-23) Rs. 4 1/2	
Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-25) Rs. 7 1/2	
Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-25) Rs. 12 1/2	

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 12th Jan.	16,532
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	685,559
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	542,085
Increase	146,474

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th Jan	
In full-pressed bales	
Europe	2,484 77,485 80,602
Japan and China	2,287 424,468 91,438
Coast Ports	14,327 26,712
Up-country by Rail	110,719 137,534
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	21,715 30,711
Total	4,771 649,214 369,295

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 13.	
GIZA	
Spot	7.37-8.
January	7.04-8.
March	6.89-9.
May	6.94-9.
June No. 2	
January	7.00-8.
March	7.03-8.
May	7.13-8.
Spot	7.18-9.
UPPERS	
Spot	5.93-7.
January	5.84-7.
March	5.91-7.
May	5.97-7.
June	6.02-7.
October	5.92-3.
November	5.87-3.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 13.	
SAKEL	
January	11.90-21.
March	12.45-21.
May	12.72-23.
ASHMOUNI	
February	10.15-17.
April	10.25-19.
June	10.10-16.
October	11.99-31.
January	12.38-21.
March	12.55-24.
May	12.60-25.
July	12.60-25.
November	12.62-25.

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16/5
Howrah	52/7
Hukmchand	6/10
Kamarkhaty	47/7
Kankarnagar	37/4
Lawrence	58/3
Reliance	60

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 14. Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 157 1/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 156 1/2 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 157 1/2 but later on the market was steady at Rs. 157 1/2 with a moderate business. To-day being "Makar Sankranti" the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:-

F. G. M. G.	Rs. 157 8 0
Broach A/M.	158 8 0
Fine M. G.	145 12 0
Oomra D/J.	144 6 0
Oomra March	145 0 0
F. G. M. G.	120 8 0
Bengal D/J.	120 2 0
Bengal March	121 0 0
Bengal May	121 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 14	
Extra	
Spring Sup Fine FG Good	
M. G.	130 127 124 121
Bengal U P	130 127 124 121
Punjab	132 129 126 123
Rajputana	132 129 126 123
Oomra No. 3	156 155 150 147
C P No. 1	172 169 166 163
C P No. 2	163 160 157 154

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 14	
Bengal Superfine 129/30	
Bengal Fine 124/25 March +4	
Bengal F G 121/22	
U P 161/65 March +16 1/2	
C P 155/56 March +10	
Arvi 156/57	
Amraoti 148/49	
Ellichpur 152/59	
Berar 148/49 March +3	
Malkapur 144/45	
Khandesh 133/40	
Jalna Sulu 140/44	
Burwah Sanad 146/47	
Khandwa 146/47	
Mathia F G 120/25	
Broach Feb +4 1/2 March +3 1/2	
Broach F G 121/22	
Punjab 289 F 207/09 Feb +20	
Sindh N 197/204	

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	
1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date	3121000 6134000
13-1-39	25000 49000
Exports to date	2115000 3672000
13-1-39	297000 3216000
Stock at Ports	3397000 2617000
6-1-39	1111000 1108000
Stock at Interior	7636000 7649000
6-1-39	7189000 10410000
Visible Supply	5188000 5642000
Quantity in sight	
6-1-39	
Quantity out of sight	
6-1-39	

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
Bombay, Jan. 14	
Since 1st Sept	
In full-pressed bales	
Yesterday	752 25,203 5,214
Central India	2,737 108,601 3,196
Barisi and Nagar	1,367 28,457 25,513
Hyderabad Gaorani	89 2,718 8,889
Berar	2,203 72,025 59,541
Central Provinces	351 20,672 12,406
Total Oomras	7,499 257,676 114,759
Dholera	577 74,131 12,063
N. W. Provinces	989 1,772
Rajputana	751 23,081 463
Sind Punjab	4,117 165,896 218,593
Broach	161 12,547 1,407
Coimbatore & Dharwar	31 13,497 8,796
Western Northern	207 15,213 1,136
Tinnevely and Cambodia	2,540 811
American	512 49,155
Egyptian African and other sorts	1,490 137,682 152,593
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	7 970
Arrived by road to 12th January 1939	14,833 705,792 562,428

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th Jan	
In full-pressed bales	
Europe	2,484 77,485 80,602
Japan and China	2,287 424,468 91,438
Coast Ports	14,327 26,712
Up-country by Rail	110,719 137,534
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	21,715 30,711
Total	4,771 649,214 369,295

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 13.	
GIZA	
Spot	7.37-8.
January	7.04-8.
March	6.89-9.
May	6.94-9.
June No. 2	
January	7.00-8.
March	7.03-8.
May	7.13-8.
Spot	7.18-9.
UPPERS	
Spot	5.93-7.
January	5.84-7.
March	5.91-7.
May	5.97-7.
June	6.02-7.
October	5.92-3.
November	5.87-3.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 13.	
SAKEL	
January	11.90-21.
March	12.45-21.
May	12.72-23.
ASHMOUNI	
February	10.15-17.
April	10.25-19.
June	10.10-16.
October	11.99-31.
January	12.38-21.
March	12.55-24.
May	12.60-25.
July	12.60-25.
November	12.62-25.

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16/5
Howrah	52/7
Hukmchand	6/10
Kamarkhaty	47/7
Kankarnagar	37/4
Lawrence	58/3
Reliance	60

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 14. Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-8-11. London Paris exchange rate advanced 22 points at 177.40 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.67 1/16. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 20 1/4d. for spot and forward price was marked down 1/16d. to 19 7/8d. Speculators sold. India bought at the decline. Later on there were buyers at 1/16 over fixed rates, but sellers were reserved. New York spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 53-6-0 and forward was Rs. 52-7-0. In the local market there was slightly better enquiry and rates hardened owing to scarcity of offerings and fears of import duty on silver. Gold was quiet with a restricted business.

GOLD

Raha delivery	37 3 0
Maha Tejmandi	37 4 3
Fagan delivery	37 5 3
Fagan Tejmandi	0 6 6
SILVER	
Ready	52 13 0
Maha delivery	52 10 0
Maha Tejmandi	0 10 0
Fagan delivery	52 9 0
Fagan Tejmandi	1 5 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 14.	
Spot	20-1/2
Forward	20-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 14.	
Gold bars fine per oz.	£7.8.9-1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 13.	
Copper	£43 7 8
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£217 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 14	
London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-10-0
Closing	Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel

Shelled	
London, Jan. 13	
February	£10 6 3
March	£10 7 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 14	
Castor seeds May	28 11 6
Opening	28 12 0
Highest	28 12 0
Lowest	28 11 0
Closing	28 11 6
Groundnuts Feb	
Opening	28 7 0
Highest	28 10 0
Lowest	28 5 0
Closing	28 9 3
Groundnuts May	
Opening	28 9 6
Highest	28 12 0
Lowest	28 8 0
Closing	28 10 6
Cottonseed Jan	
Opening	22 0 0
Highest	22 1 0
Lowest	22 0 0
Closing	22 0 6
Cottonseed May	
Opening	22 2 0
Highest	22 4 0
Lowest	22 1 6
Closing	21 3 0

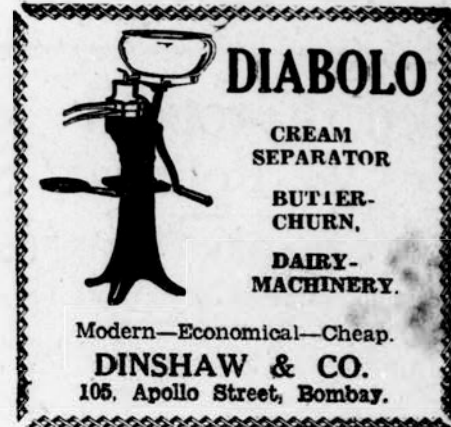
Wheat Liverpool



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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939

Giri's Reply To Br. Trade Commissioner GOVT. NOT AFRAID OF HIS COMMENTS

National Planning Committee Knows Interests Of Masses Better Than Ainscough

MADRAS, January 14. "I AM SURPRISED TO NOTE WHAT THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER (SIR THOMAS AINSCOUGH) HAD TO SAY ON THE INDUSTRIALISATION OF THIS COUNTRY. THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IS NOT AFRAID OF THE COMMENTS AND VIEWS OF THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER. THE ALL INDIA PLANNING COMMITTEE WILL, AT THE PROPER TIME, GIVE A FITTING REPLY TO HIM," OBSERVED THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI WHILE DECLARING OPEN THE MADRAS CHEMICAL INDUSTRY THIS EVENING.

"C. R.'S" MESSAGE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier sent the following message:—

"I wish success to the new venture and I hope it will achieve at least to some extent a substitution of imports from outside our province by articles produced in our own province through the skill and labour of our men and women. This can be done only if we keep a vigilant eye on honest quality. Especially in the matter of drugs, purity and accurate proportions of ingredients are essential, if we do not want reaction against all swadeshi products."

"HEAVY INDUSTRY"

Mr. Giri added that they were importing about Rs. 2 crores worth of medicines and drugs from other countries and observed that so far as these two were concerned they could make India self-contained.

Realising the importance of this, the All India Planning Committee has classed it as a "heavy industry" which must be carefully nurtured and guided. He would assure them that the Committee had taken note of this and were anxious to see that the industry flourished. If the advice given by the Premier were followed, he was certain that in a few years not only India would be self-contained, but she would be in a position to supply medicines to the world's market.

Concluding he said:—The Committee is aware of the interests of the masses much better than the British Trade Commissioner. I can assure him that we can look after the workers and know the worth of the statement of this character.—A. P.

New Explosives

NEW DELHI, January 14. The Central Government has declared that acetylene gas (a) when liquid, or (b) when subject

GANDHIJI'S FORMULA FOR COMMUNAL AMITY

Bengal Congress Nationalists' Apprehensions

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14. The Executive Committee of the Bengal Congress Nationalist Party, at a meeting held to-night, Dr. Pramathanath Banaerjee, M. L. A., presiding, considered the Press report regarding Gandhiji's new formula for a communal settlement, and adopted a resolution apprehending that there was no indication that either Mahatma Gandhi or the working committee were at all alive to the serious situation in which Bengal was placed by the communal Award and the Poona Pact.

The Party urged that the terms of the formula be published before any decision is reached in the matter, so that all sections of the public may have an opportunity of expressing their views on the question.

The Party desire to make it clear that whatever be the nature of Gandhiji's formula, Bengal will never be party to any decision unless the Communal Award is finally and completely rejected.

The Bengal Congress Nationalist Party also holds that the Congress cannot deal with the Mussalmans as a separate community consistent with its claim to be the representative of all the communities of India, nor it ought to, open negotiations with the Mussalmans without consulting the Hindus.—United Press.

to a pressure exceeding that of a column of water 250 inches high, or (c) when in admixture with air or oxygen in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and (d) whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall, subject to some exceptions, be deemed to be an explosive under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.—United Press.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru snapped in the act of taking a snap of Babu Subash Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress at Bardoli.

RULER'S ORDERS DEFIED

Tikamgarh State Subjects Attend Bandapur Political Conference

CAWNPORE, Jan. 14. A report received here from the Bandapur Political Conference states that an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the subjects of the Tikamgarh State in Bundelkhand from attending the conference was made by the Durbar by issuing orders not to do so on pain of punishment.

The report adds that despite the orders of the Durbar many of the State subjects attended the Conference which was held on grounds within three miles of the Tikamgarh Raj, braving the guards who were placed along the border to keep a look-out.

The Conference was presided over by Mr. Bijoy Kumar Sinha, ex-Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoner. In the course of his presidential address Mr. Sinha said that the feudal Princes were making futile endeavours against the march of history, in their attempts to stem the rising tide of their peoples' awakening. The logic of developing events would in the near future inevitably bring about unity between Indians in British India and in Indian States and the claim of State peoples would become irresistible.—United Press.

OBEDULLAH SINDHI TO RETURN TO INDIA

Mr. Brijlal Biyani's Efforts

AKOLA, Jan. 15. The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, has received a letter from Maulvi Obedullah Sindhi, one of the Indian exiles now in Mecca expressing pleasure that the Government of India would raise no objection to his return to India. He wishes that his friend Raja Mahendrapratap could also return to India.

It may be recalled that Mr. Biyani had moved a resolution in connection with the return of the political exiles in the Simla session of the Council of State in 1937 and since then he has been continuously moving the authorities concerned. Dr. Chaitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, also tried his best for the return of Maulvi Obedullah.—United Press.

KOLABA COLLECTOR OPENS READING ROOM

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, January 15. Mr. E. Gowan-Taylor, Collector of Kolaba opened the Varsoli Village Reading Room, a branch of Alibag General Library and Reading-room. While doing so, he said that was the best way to make the villagers world-minded. Newspaper reading widened the outlook like nothing else.

Communalists For Imperialism

Maulvi Abdul Quayam Exposes Bogey Of "Islam In Danger"

LAHORE, Jan. 14. The cry of "Islam in Danger" is raised by the communalists whose aim is to strengthen the control of British Imperialism in India. So long as freedom of the Islamic countries is in danger. In the freedom of India lies the freedom of Islam. Therefore it is the duty of every Muslim to fight for India's freedom—with these words Maulvi Abdul Quayam, M.L.A. (central) addressed the Punjab Muslim Students Conference over which he presided.

Proceeding the Maulvi referred to the passage of the Army Bill in the Assembly and regretted that it was being supported by the Muslim League.

He strongly criticised Sir Sikandar's statement in this respect and said that the Punjab no doubt was the sword-arm of India, but that it should be used for national movement and for the freedom of India and not for strengthening British Imperialism. Concluding, he appealed to the Muslims to fight for Indian freedom which was their duty.

A resolution was adopted condemning the policy of the British Government in Palestine.—United Press.

Travancore Congress Prepared To Take Up Challenge

Govt. Bent On Developing Cult Of Repression, Says Thanu Pillai

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 14. "The Travancore State Congress is now being goaded on to direct action by the attitude and activities of the Government which can be taken to be nothing less than a challenge. The State Congress is humbly submitted, is prepared to take up the challenge," says the President of the Travancore State Congress Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai in the course of a statement on the political situation.

Mr. Pillai adds "At the same time, I request the well-meaning public both within and outside the State to kindly realise that it is not the desire to create unnecessary difficulties for the Government that impels the State Congress to resort to effective action. The Congress is anxious to avoid all conflicts with the Government consistently with its duty to the country and itself. May I not hope that when the State Congress at no distant date if need be, resolves upon a programme of Direct Action, it will have the full unstinted support

not only of the people of Travancore but also the sympathetic world outside."

Earlier in a statement, Mr. Thanu Pillai says that during the three months that elapsed since the release of political prisoners, the Government had not only not taken any steps for meeting the popular demand but had been pursuing the old game of trying to destroy the State Congress and the movement for Responsible Government. The Government seem bent on developing the cult of repression.

Mr. Thanu Pillai says that there seems to be the impression in some quarters that the withdrawal of personal allegation against the Dewan by the Working Committee of the State Congress will weaken the State Congress. It is true that there is a considerable body of opinion in the country against the withdrawal, but it is foolish to hope that it will lead to the weakening of the Congress movement.—A. P.



Principal M. J. Antia, M.A., LL.B., (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., I.P., Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee on Thursday last.

AWAKENING AMONG TRIBESMEN

Political Agencies' Inhabitants' Right To Independence

FRONTIER CONGRESS RESOLUTION

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14. The meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee concluded at night after nearly six hours sitting, with the adoption of an important resolution on the political agencies on the north-west frontier of India under the control of the central Government and inhabited by tribesmen.

The resolution while admitting the right of full independence for the inhabitants of the political agencies, condemned in unequivocal terms the "atrocities and suppression" they were subjected to and assured them of the full help and sympathy of the people of the settled districts, if the tribesmen took steps to end the present conditions in their territories.

The resolution urged the Government of India to end the darchy in these agencies and demanded that the officials of the political agencies be made responsible to the provincial Government for their behaviour.

It may be mentioned that great dissatisfaction is reported to be prevailing of late, among the tribesmen regarding the interference in their affairs and the curtailment of their civil liberties.—United Press.

FRONTIER TO WELCOME AZAD

Nominee For Congress Presidentship

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14. The Frontier Provincial Con-

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



gress Committee, at its meeting this evening, unanimously decided to recommend the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the presidency of the Tripuri Congress. Preparations are going on here to accord the Maulana a grand reception.

The P. C. C. meeting elected seven members including Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan for the A. I. C. C. It also decided to observe the Independence Day on Jan. 26 with due solemnity throughout the Province. A tribunal to hear the election petitions has been set up.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who arrived from Uttmanzal this morning attended the meeting despite an injured hand due to a fall from the stairs in his village home.—United Press.